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AGUIRRE LANARI RECEIVES PARAGUAY'S SALDIVAR

PY061557 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1116 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari and Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar have held an unscheduled meeting in the San Martin Palace to study ways to find a "convenient" balance in the types of exchange rates to be used for the construction of the Yacyreta Dam and to discuss the possiblity of expediting its construction.

The meeting was held yesterday after the unscheduled arrival of the Paraguayan foreign minister in this capital in a private aircraft which landed at the Don Torcuato urban airport, Buenos Aires Province, in the company of Enzo Debernardi, president of the Paraguayan National Electric Power Administration [ANDE], to discuss with Argentine officials "the last stages to definitively put the Yacyreta Dam project into operation."

The meeting in San Martin Palace lasted almost 2 and 1/2 hours. In addition to Saldivar and Debernardi, the meeting was also attended by Paraguayan Ambassador Luis Gonzalez Arias.

In addition to Aguirre Lanari, the Argentine representatives included Minister of Public Works Conrado Bauer, who left a half hour after the meeting began due to a commitment with Minister Jorge Wehbe; Central Bank President Julio Gonzalez del Solar; Energy Secretary Alieto Guadagna; Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Alberto Dumont; and Arnoldo Listre, director of foreign policy at the Foreign Ministry.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Saldivar told the press that "this project has been under discussion by the two countries for some time, but the construction of its main civil works has not yet begun." He added that "there are still some points which must be agreed upon and instrumented, and we cannot wait any longer" because "every passing day is a loss for the two countries; therefore, the losses affect both."

The Paraguayan foreign minister emphasized that his government "has expressed its political will to build Yacyreta. It has made that decision, and we have come to discuss this issue at the highest level."

Regarding the problem of exchange rates and the transfer of foreign currency, he said that "we are studying an agreement." In reference to the types of exchange rates, he said that his government "has a position based on principle" and that "regarding exchange rates it believes it has the sovereign right to fix the most convenient exchange rate in the interest of the country." In conclusion, Saldivar said that "the figure is not important because of the changing situation of the monetary systems of the two countries which never coincide. Therefore, efforts are being made to reach an equilibrium convenient for both countries.

Meeting With Bignone

PY062030 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1559 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (DYN) -- According to official sources, President Reynaldo Bignone met at noon today with Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar, with whom he presumably discussed the final details of the agreement between the two countries to build the Yacyreta Hydroelectric Dam.

Saldivar was accompanied to the audience with the president by his Argentine counterpart, Juan Aguirre Lanari, and they presumably also evaluated the results of the talks held by the two ministers yesterday with Public Works and Services Minister Conrado Bauer and other authorities connected with the Yacyreta project. Luis Gonzalez Arias, Paraguayan ambassador to Argentina; Rear Admiral Ramon Arosa, chief of the military household; and Enzo Debernardi, president of the Itaipu Hydroelectric Dam Commission and manager of the National Electric Power Administration of Paraguay, were also at the meeting with President Bignone.

The official report on the meeting only states that Saldivar paid a protocol visit to President Bignone and conveyed President Stroessner's regards.

Argentine authorities recently admitted that the only problem which needs to be solved in order to start the Yacyreta project is to establish the dollar exchange rate on the basis of which the transference of funds for the undertaking will be carried out between the two countries.

PERONIST CONVENTION ELECTS NEW PARTY LEADERSHIP

PY061701 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1025 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (DYN) -- Early this morning the National Convention of the Justicialist Party (PJ) approved the Italo Luder-Deolindo Bittel presidential ticket.

It also confirmed Maria Estela Martinez de Peron as PJ president, and union leader Lorenzo Miguel as first vice president.

The presidential ticket was approved by acclamation by 600 delegates who remained in the convention when the Corrientes and Jujuy delegations left the session after proposing a recess until 12 September to negotiate the reinstatement of former President Peron's political rights.

After this incident and another motion of the same nature submitted by Carlos Menem from La Rioja was defeated by only 20 votes in favor, the PJ Convention also approved the electoral platform and the new PJ leadership.

Despite the fact that the only formula proposed was the Luder-Bittel ticket, the delegates had to carry out a cumbersome secret individual vote for each candidate which lasted more than 3 hours, ending at 0400 with 591 votes in favor and 14 blanks.

After this, the convention elected the new PJ leadership which is made up of Maria Estela Martinez de Peron as president; Lorenzo Miguel as first vice president; Carlos Arturo Juarez as second vice president; Manuel Quindimil as secretary general; and Carlos Spadone as political secretary.

The convention also approved a motion authorizing the new PJ National Council to send a delegation to Spain to report to former President Peron her confirmation as PJ president and head of the Peronist movement. The convention also decided to put an end to the complex internal conflict in Buenos Aires Province authorizing the district leadership to intervene in the provincial convention and appoint the definitive list of candidates.

Luder Issues Statement

PY070004 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0820 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM) -- At dawn today, Italo Luder, presidential hopeful for the Peronist Party, stated that social stability, if it still exists in the country, is due exclusively to the political maturity of the unions. Luder, who arrived at the Lola Membrives Theater at 0415 this morning where he was received with shouts and applause, made a speech with a rather critical tone of the process which was started on 24 March 1976.

Obviously touched, Luder voiced his gratitude for having been chosen presidential candidate, and said: "I accept with great emotion the candidacy with which this distinguished convention has honored me and which represents a great responsibility not only with the movement but also with the entire country, since it is almost certain that the presidential hopeful for the Peronist Party will be elected president of the republic. He added that he supports this cause, which represents the heritage of all the people, and then said that if I am here committed to our colors, it means that I am committed to the country.

Luder then referred to the serious socioeconomic, cultural, and political crisis we have been enduring the past 7 years due to an autocratic regime. He emphasized that: "Let it be known once and for all that we represent the true opposition of the process, we are the persecuted opposition.

Further on he listed the priority issues of his government plan, which is in keeping with the basic guidelines of the Peronist doctrine. He first mentioned the economic plan, followed by the political and cultural plan. He made special mention of women's rights and recalled that Peronism was responsible for changing the women's state of dependency and the discrimination against them.

He then stated that his government will seek national unity, the unity of the people and the Armed Forces, and urged all the Peronist factions and the country to make an effort in order to establish a government of national reparation.

The party convention was closed with the singing of the party anthem and the chanting of slogans in support of the newly appointed president. The most popular slogan was: It can be felt, it can be felt, Luder for president.

Later on, Luder, accompanied by Lorenzo Miguel, went to the office of Carlos Spadone, who hosted the party convention, where a private reception was held for the main leaders of the Peronist convention.

Communists To Support Peronists

PY061553 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0044 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (DYN) -- The congress of the Argentine Communist Party [PCA] today ratified the party's support for the Peronist presidential ticket, but it decided to maintain for the time being its own ticket, made up of Ruben Iscaro and Irene Rodriguez, until negotiations to formalize that support are completed.

The PCA also decided to maintain its own candidates for the other elective posts, deputies, provincial legislators, and provincial councilmen, and it authorized district leaders to seek alliances "on the conditions which have been established."

The PCA congress held a 10-hour session today at the Savoy Hotel in Buenos Aires. During the session it elected new party authorities and recomfirmed Athos Fava as che party secretary general.

On strictly electoral matters, the PCA empowered its Political Commission "to proceed with negotiations in order to formalize the decision to support the Justicialist presidential ticket and to enter into agreements and/or alliances which are appropriate or possible to that effect." The PCA decided to maintain "the nomination of Comrades Rubens Iscaro and Irene Rodriguez as candidates for president and vice president of the nation until the party's Political Commission completes the negotiations."

The Communist congress also approved the election of a new Central Committee composed of 92 members and 33 alternate members, and elected a Political Commission made up of 17 members, and a six-member secretariat represented by Athos Fava, Jorge Pereira, Fernando Nadra, Pedro Tadioli, Irene Rodriguez, and Ruben Iscaro.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS POLISH SHIPS' FISHING PERMIT

PY070301 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2001 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has officially informed the Polish Embassy in Argentina that the authorization for the transfer of fish produce that was temporarily granted in May 1982 to Polish ships has been cancelled.

The communique, which was issued by the Foreign Ministry this afternoon, also reports that the Argentine Foreign Ministry has submitted a note to the United Nations in which it protests the United Kingdom's decision not to allow Argentine ships to fish in waters adjacent to the Malvinas Islands.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION TREATY WITH CHILE RATIFIED

PY020131 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentina and Chile today exchanged notes ratifying a bilateral agreement on peaceful uses of nuclear energy which was signed on 13 November 1976. The ceremony, which was held at the Golden Room of San Martin Palace, was attended by Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari and by former Chilean Ambassador to Argentina Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes.

Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission, and officials of the Chilean mission also participated in the ceremony.

Aguirre Lanari, who made the first speech, referred to the importance of the agreement, which he described as another milestone in the fruitful job done by Ambassador Jarpa Reyes while serving as Chilean ambassador to Argentina. Aguirre Lanari also said that the agreement is proof that Chile and Argentina can shake hands in the nuclear field and that they want a future of brotherly peace and development.

For his part, Jarpa Reyes said that since the great gap between developed countries and Chile and Argentina is based mainly on the different levels of scientific and technological development, anything that means an improvement in the scientific and technological fields has good future prospects.

The now Chilean interior minister pointed out that small countries which are densely populated and have scarce geoeconomic resources have reached an outstanding position in the international sphere, because of their determination to become leaders in certain scientific and technical fields. He then noted that Argentina and Chile have vast resources, but if we do not use our know-how to create wealth, we will continue in the same place and the gap will widen. Jarpa Reyes voiced Chile's satisfaction over the place Argentina now occupies in the nuclear field and other important areas, and pointed out that this position envisages new advances for our entire region. At the same time, he made a call for cooperation, to establish a common front and share mutual confidence in order to frankly discuss the problems which may appear, with the purpose of consolidating independence, sovereignty, and the defense of our rights in the region. The former ambassador ended by pointing out that this was the last ceremony he was presiding over in his role as ambassador, and voiced his gratitude for the hospitality during his stay in the country.

At the end of a ceremony, and in response to some questions posed to him by journalists, Vice Admiral Castro Madero denied that Argentina's recent purchases of heavy water had any purpose other than to cover our needs in case of possible shortage, and stated that the rumors which were circulated in that regard only intended to create confusion in an activity which is carried out clearly and openly. Castro Madero said that Argentina's goals regarding the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes have been made quite clear, and at the same time he termed the U.S. endorsement for the purchase of heavy water from the FRG as positive.

BRAZILIAN NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

PY021440 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Unnamed radio announcer's interview with Dr Rez Nazare Alves, president of the Brazilian National Nuclear Energy Commission, at the end of a 4-day visit to Argentina; place and date not given -- recorded; answers in Portuguese indistinct, translation into Spanish rendered by radio announcer]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of your visit to Argentina?

[Answer] I am leaving for Brazil today, and I am very grateful for the invitation by the Argentine Government, the hospitality of the Argentine people, the frank and friendly way in which we discussed various matters and for all the facilities I was allowed to visit. In sum, I am pleased because we have the possibility of increasing the ties established by our governments in May 1970.

[Question] What was the main result of your visit?

[Answer] We concluded that it is possible for our governments to cooperate satisfactorily in the fields of isotope production and nuclear security.

[Question] Doctor, we mainly want to know what the possibilities are of each country? You had a chance to visit Itaipu and various nuclear plants. Could you please give us your impressions?

[Answer] I got the impression from the nuclear plants that I visited that Argentina is seeking to improve its technology in order to attain nuclear independence and produce its own electricity, which is indispensable for its future. I am very satisfied with the successful nuclear program Argentina is implementing. Argentina must be congratulated in this field, and Argentina's future generations will profit from the fruitful job of Vice Admiral Castro Madero, the head of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS CAUSE CONCERN

PY062357 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Senator Pedro Maillard, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has told Radio Panamericana that the Nicaraguan ambassador's activities in the country are causing concern. He added that his committee is watching closely the activities of this Central American diplomat and that the committee will make a statement on this matter at the appropriate time.

Senator Maillard emphatically said that the Bolivian people and authorities openly reject any foreign interference in our international affairs, which only concern Bolivians. The senator also pointed out that his committee does not have any pending appointments in the foreign service, thus clarifying some press reports that his committee was obstructing the appointment of foreign service personnel.

Senator Maillard referred to the Legislative Branch's concern over the activities reportedly being carried out by the Nicaraguan ambassador to our country.

[Begin recording] I can see that you are referring to the Nicaraguan ambassador. Our committee is seriously studying the remarks that this foreign representative has made in our country. I reiterate that we are very much concerned, but I believe that many things will be made clear at the appropriate time. Yesterday I read a letter from the Nicaraguan ambassador saying that he is respectful of the principle of self-determination of people and noninterference in our affairs. We Bolivians certainly reject any foreign interference in our country because we are a sovereign nation and fortunately, at this time, run by the national Constitution.

VICE PRESIDENT WILL NOT ATTEND ALLENDE MEMORIAL

PY062241 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Sep (AFP) -- Because of unexpected last-minute problems, Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora will not travel to Italy as was announced earlier, the newspaper ULTIMA HORA reported today. Paz Zamora was to participate in a memorial service for the late Chilean President Salvador Allende, which is to be held in Rome to mark the 10th anniversary of his death. Paz Zamora was to represent Latin American countries by delivering a speech at the closing ceremony.

Official sources let it be known that the decision to cancel Paz Zamora's trip was made by President Siles Zuazo, who asked the vice president to stay in the country to tend to affairs of state. MIR [Revolutionary Movement of the Left] Deputy Gaston Encina will take Paz Zamora's place at the Rome ceremony.

BOLIVIA RUNS RISK OF LOSING TERRITORY TO BRAZIL

PY040304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0428 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, 2 Sep (AFP) -- Jorge Vega Marquez, secretary general of the Labor Federation of the Department of Pando (northern Bolivia), said here today that Bolivia once again runs the risk of losing more territory to Brazil.

The labor leader explained that on the new Brazilian maps approximately 1,900 km of territory between the Abuna and Rapirran Rivers are shown as Brazilian territory when, in fact, it has always belonged to Bolivia.

Vega Marquez pointed out that this zone, which has been occupied by Brazilian settlers, is rich in gold and chestnuts; therefore, he urges the Armed Forces to restore national sovereignty in the area.

FORMER PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY TO VISIT DPRK

PY022048 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpts] It was reported today that former Minister Secretary of the Presidency Horacio Torres Guzman has been invited by the DPRK Government to visit that country and to hold talks with high-ranking government officials.

During a brief talk with the press today, Torres Guzman said he will be leaving for the DPRK today, adding that he will also visit some Latin American and Caribbean countries.

COCHABAMBA-ORURO HIGHWAY BRIDGE SAID BLOWN UP

PY021511 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Bolivian Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has reported that a bridge of the Cochabamba-Oruro Highway was blown up early Thursday morning. He has instructed that every effort be made to apprehend the culprits of this attack, which has curtailed traffic between the two cities. He pointed out that he is awaiting information from the investigating organizations.

He added that the perpetrators of the attack on Senator Luis Anez of the historical faction of the nationalist revolutionary movement have not yet been caught.

Bridge Structure Unharmed

PY031451 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata yesterday reported that all departmental prefects and mayors except for La Paz have been appointed. He added that the authorities for the latter department will be appointed on Monday.

However, the interior minister did not disclose the names of the appointed officials and stressed that the main thing was to thank those who had been serving the country so far.

The interior minister held a talk with the press and indicated that, according to additional information, the attack on a bridge of the Oruro-Cochabamba did not harm its structure. He said that two dynamite explosions took place near the Caihuasi Bridge, and that this is being investigated to apprehend the culprits and discover their motives.

[La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 3 September, citing the director of the Highway Department, reported that the highway is being used normally and remains open.]

FIGUEIREDO STRENGTHENS PLANNING MINISTER'S POSITION

PY061330 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Sep 83 p 26

[Excerpt] "President Figueiredo has given total power to Planning Minister Delfim Netto in the management of economic policy," Finance Minister Ernane Galveas affirmed yesterday. Minister Galveas also stated that the coordination of the government's economic policy will be smoother with the replacement of Carlos Geraldo Langoni by Afonso Celso Pastore as president of the Central Bank.

Minister Galveas explained over the phone that the "austerity program" laid down by Minister Delfim Netto and IMF Director-Manager Jacques de Larosiere "for reducing inflation, price-reducing subsidies, and public deficits will be implemented following the same lines as before." Galveas admitted that, judging by the power which President Figueiredo delegated to Minister Netto, the government's intention is that "all government programs take into account cash available, that is, a close relation between revenues and expenditures, because we have to operate within a tight budget. State-run companies in the red will have to readjust salaries by less than 80 percent of the INPC [national consumer price index]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO APPOINTS NEW BNDES PRESIDENT

PY070025 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] President Figueiredo signed a decree today discharging Luis Antonio Sande de Oliveira from the presidency of the National Economic and Social Development Bank [BNDES[, and designating Jorge Lins Freire, former president of the Bahia State Development Bank, as new president of the BNDES.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY061326 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Afonso Celso Pastore has been installed as president of the Brazilian Central Bank during a ceremony attended by ministers, government officials, and congressmen of the Social Democratic Party, PDS. He is replacing Carlos Langoni, who resigned last week.

The new Central Bank president emphasized that it is essential to fight inflation in order for the country to resume its economic development. He also said that Brazil will honor its foreign commitments and that the public deficit must be reduced.

PROTESTERS STONE CARABINEROS BARRACKS IN REGION

PY061252 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] A group of 300 people have attacked Carabineros barracks in Hualpencillo in the eight region. The group, which threw stones at the Carabineros station Armando Alarcon del Canto, had paraded before the attack.

The barracks forces had to request reinforcements in order to repel the attack and break up the demonstration. It was reported that five demonstrators, who were not identified, were arrested and turned over to the military courts.

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SANTIAGO ON 6 SEP

PY070209 Paris AFP in Spanish 0124 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 6 Sep (AFP) -- Violent antigovernment demonstrations took place tonight in downtown Santiago, where hundreds of citizens and students tried to stage a march toward the altar of the fatherland, located a few meters from the La Moneda Presidential Palace. The police, using water cannon, teargas, and trained dogs, repressed the demonstrators, who were shouting slogans against the military regime, which on Sunday will complete 10 years in power.

It will fall, it will fall, and the people united will never be defeated, were some of the slogans chanted by the groups that gathered only a few meters from the Government House and the Defense Ministry, while the police detained dozens of persons, according to reports given to AFP.

The Bernardo O'Higgins promenade, the main street in Santiago, was closed to traffic by the police, just as the workers were returning to their homes which caused an unusual traffic jam with the constant blowing of horns. This demonstration is taking place 48 hours before the announced fifth day of national protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

Metro Line Bomb Explosion

PY070235 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] A bomb explosion caused considerable damage to line No 2 of the Santiago Metro. The Carabineros office has reported that the explosion took place between the (?Oesca) and (Los Heroes) stations and destroyed 5 meters of metro rails. Emergency personnel were called to repair the damage, and Metro service was only briefly interrupted. The Carabineros office also reported that the entire Metro line was checked for additional bombs.

Havana Report

PA051213 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Some 100 Chilean artists and intellectuals have held a peaceful deomonstration in downtown Santiago to demand the reinstatement of democracy. The demonstrators demanded art, culture, justice, and freedom from the tyranny. They also displayed a big banner with the slogan: The professionals demand democracy.

Chilean university students carried out a similar demonstration which was dispersed by the police. Two students were arrested and others were injured. According to reports, several demonstrators chained themselves to the fence at Palermo [not further identified], which was shut down 10 years ago by Pinochet's regime, as they demanded the immediate resignation of the tyrant. Meanwhile, slogans painted in red are appearing everywhere in the city, inviting the people to participate in the fifth national protest campaign.

Nothing has changed, and the protest demonstration will be carried out next Thursday as agreed, Democratic Alliance spokesmen have said. The Democratic Alliance, formed by Chilean political organizations, accused General Augusto Pinochet of making threats that are unacceptable, but said they will continue the dialogue with the authorities that began on 25 August.

OPPOSITION, GOVERNMENT PREPARE FOR 8 SEP PROTEST

Workers Command Joins Protest

PY062313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 6 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean National Workers Command (CNT) today expressed its support for the fifth national day of protest, scheduled for Thursday, against the military regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet.

The CNT leadership has noted that in the past 10 years, "the government has answered with repression, death, banishment and torture the just demands made by workers and by those who out of disgust joined the peaceful struggle for democracy." In its statement, the CNT, which is headed by union leader Rodolfo Seguel, notes that never before has the country experienced a situation such as now.

The CNT notes that the Armed Forces government, which people thought would be temporary, and on which many had high hopes, has resulted in a long list of contradictions and failures. Seguel, who was arrested during the second and third national day of protest, said that the CNT has instructed its members to avoid violence in the forthcoming anti-government demonstrations. Thirty-four people were killed in previous antigovernment demonstrations. Seguel pointed out that we have requested people to avoid violence at their places of work, and we request workers and employers to promote and control peaceful demonstrations in their neighborhoods to show that disorders are caused by other sectors.

The demonstration scheduled for Thursday was called by the opposition Democratic Alliance [AD], which consists of rightists to social Marxists. It is urging people to boycott shops and buses; and is promoting absenteeism in schools, workers to work in silence, and the banging of pots and pans from 2000 to 2100. Moreover, the AD is demanding President Pinochet's resignation and the installation of a provisional government that will call free elections, implement a new emergency economic plan, and propose a new constitution.

Government To Eschew Special Measures

PY062055 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Report from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] A few minutes ago, Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, the minister secretary general of government, talked to reporters at Government House.

After attending a meeting held by government officials of the political and economic sectors, De la Plata referred to the security measures to be adopted next Thursday, when a new protest action will take place. [Begin recording] [De la Plata] As we have already reported, the Carabineros will discharge their duties normally, safeguarding order. As the president of the republic told you this morning during the working breakfast, the Army will not be deployed on the streets unless a very serious situation develops.

[Question] Will the government adopt other special measures like a curfew?

[De la Plata] No. [end recording]

Alfonso Marquez de la Plata reiterated that no other special measures are foreseen for next Thursday.

Democratic Alliance Urges Nonviolence

PY062113 Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 6 Sep (AFP) -- Today, the opposition Democratic Alliance [AD] urged that violence be avoided during the fifth national day of protest against President Augusto Pinochet's regime, but it seems that a belligerent mood is pervading the atmosphere on the eve of the protest.

AD spokesmen said that the people must demonstrate their self-control and make it clear that they had nothing to do with the violence which took place during the earlier protests.

The AD has been unsuccessfully calling for an in-depth investigation of the deaths which occurred, and various opposition organizations reported simultaneous actions of civilian commandos who attacked demonstrators in poor neighborhoods.

On the eve of the protest scheduled for this week, the streets of Santiago were strewn with pamphlets signed by an anti-Marixist commando group demanding that the Marxist doctrine be eradicated from Chile. These pamphlets say that the action of the Armed Forces, which 10 years ago ousted socialist President Salvador Allende's regime and then launched a strong offensive against the leftwing parties, was very weak. The pamphlets of the anonymous commando group claim that it is imperative to uproot this evil ideology, although it may be tough to go against the rules.

In Valparaiso, 130 km northeast of Santiago, on the Pacific coast, two attacks with explosives directed against opposition familes destroyed a vehicle and a house recently, the local human rights commission reported.

The police reported that in Concepcion, 520 km south of Santiago, teargas had to be used on Monday night to break up a demonstration paying homage to the memory of the late President Salvador Allende which was staged by some 300 leftists downtown. The signs which the demonstrators carried read: Allende is alive.

The list of recent incidents includes the yet to be solved murder of General Carol Urzua and his two aides, who were machinegunned by an unknown commando group.

Street demonstrations again took place in Santiago on Monday, and two industrial plants which produce bottled gas were bombed. On Tuesday morning, a powerful dynamite charge destroyed part of the metropolitan subway tracks, according to sources of the Carabineros (the militarized police).

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS WITH OPPOSITION LEADERS

PY061540 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The second meeting held by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa and Democratic Alliance leaders lasted 2 hours and 10 minutes. The meeting, which was held at the home of Santiago Archbishop Monsignor Juan Francisco Fresno, began at exactly 1900. Leaders Gabriel Valdes, Luis Bossay, Hugo Zepeda, and Enrique Silva Cimma met with Minister Jarpa Reyes, who talked to reporters upon leaving the house.

[Begin recording] [Jarpa] Look, it was an interesting and cordial meeting during which we addressed political and economic matters on general terms. We will hold another meeting in the near future.

[Question] What about the protest, Mr Minister?

[Jarpa] That issue was not on the agenda.

[Question] Did the agenda include [words indistinct] and some of the Democratic Alliance proposals?

[Jarpa] Yes, we are addressing several of those issues, as we have already publicly stated. The other matters are still under consideration.

[Question] What was the Alliance's reaction to the government measures, Mr Minister?

[Jarpa] Ask the Alliance leaders, who are now coming out of the house.

[Question] Mr Minister, how do you assess the results of the meeting?

[Jarpa] I believe it was a positive meeting. [end recording] The interior minister reiterated that the meeting was held in a cordial and open atmosphere.

Upon leaving the Santiago archbishop's house, Gabriel Valdes also said the meeting was positive.

[Begin recording] [Valdes] Well, the dialogue was very positive and frank. We addressed political and economic issues and exchanged views of those matters.

[Question] Was this dialogue different from the previous one?

[Valdes] Today's dialogue had a broader scope, it was longer, and it was more open than the previous one, because we discussed the implementation of the democratization process, both from our and from the minister's viewpoint. Therefore, it was a very interesting exchange of views.

[Question] What about the protest?

[Valdes] We did not discuss the issue because it was neither on our nor on the minister's agenda.

[Question] What are the conclusions of the meeting?

[Valdes] Well, this is a process. This was not the first meeting, and we hope it will not be the last one either.

[Question] Did you agree to hold a new meeting?

[Valdes] We agreed to hold new meetings in the future to continue making progress in this dialogue.

[Question] Will the new meetings be held at Archbishop's Fresno's house?

[Valdes] Not necessarily. We agreed to consult on the place where we will hold our meetings. [end recording]

Gabriel Valdes noted that Santiago Archbishop Msgr Fresno did not attend the meeting, and that the exchange of views was considerably more significant than in the first meeting. The other Democratic Alliance leaders also said the meeting was positive.

CLARIN INTERVIEWS INTERIOR MINISTER JARPA REYES

PY061201 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Sep 83 p 16, 17

[Interview with Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes by Eduardo van der Koy on 2 September 1983 in Buenos Aires]

[Text] [Question] How do you explain it when a government which is said to be very strong, like the government of General Pinochet, decides in only 3 months to lift the state of emergency and to talk to the opposing political parties and unions?

[Answer] First of all, all the measures which have been announced and are being implemented are foreseen in the Constitution, so we are not doing anything unexpected. Second, the fact that this contact and dialogue with the opposition began is perhaps the beginning of a new stage and new political leadership in Chile. The team of civilians who were in the government before I became minister perhaps did not believe it was the appropriate time. However, I believe that this will not be a useless effort, and we can reach an agreement among all democratic sectors to institutionalize the country.

[Question] What are the characteristics of this new political leadership you talk about?

[Answer] There was a very interesting and ambitious plan to create a grassroots democracy beginning at the neighborhood councils and community organizations. The new leadership consists of giving a political content to this plan. In other words, to make contacts with the democratic sectors. This is the difference.

[Question] So far the dialogue has involved the Christian Democratic Party and the center-right organizations. Are you going to contact the parties of the Popular Unity, the left?

[Answer] We are willing to talk with all the people who are willing to cooperate to establish a stable system in Chile. Naturally the totalitarian groups of Marxist elements are out of this context because they are not democratic. Therefore, we are not going to waste our time talking with them.

[Question] In other words, you discard all leftist organizations. They obstruct dialogue. Don't you believe that this makes the dialogue less valid?

[Answer] There may be many leftist sectors, but they do not represent anything. Our idea is that this democratic system should be based on a few important and responsible parties who will work in the system whether they win or lose elections. The small groups which are now trying to interfere are not contributing anything and do not represent an important position within the public.

[Question] Something similar to the Brazilian model?

[Answer] I would say similar to the Chilean model.

[Question] Has the government any intention of shortening the term which according to the reformed Constitution will conclude in 1990?

[Answer] The constitutional laws do not specify terms, and this is what we are now doing. The congressional election is the only one which has a term, and I believe that we are going to considerably advance that election date. To do this we need to call a plebiscite and reform a temporary article of the Constitution.

[Question] Can we think that elections will be held before 1990?

[Answer] Perhaps, but other stages must be fulfilled before that.

[Question] Will eventual elections include presidential elections?

[Answer] No, that is not possible. This is a gradual process.

[Question] Can you predict dates?

[Answer] I cannot give dates because there are none, but elections will be held before the date people think.

[Question] Which steps are indispensable to achieving normalization?

[Answer] First, we have to write political party statutes; then the general elections law, the electoral registries, the electoral court law, and the congressional organization law.

[Question] Have you noticed any resistance to this opening?

[Answer] All the important sectors are in favor; no representative group is opposed to it.

[Question] However, a few days ago the killing of General Urzua may have been a sign that some sector may want to impede the dialogue.

[Answer] Of course, madmen, lawbreakers, and terrorists can be found everywhere; in different regions, under different governments. These are plainly criminal and antidemocratic actions.

[Question] The Christian Democratic weekly HOY raised the possibility that the killing of General Urzua may have been perpetrated by a paramilitary group opposed to the opening. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MIR) is a well-known group which has been active for many years in Chile.

However, nobody has been able to prove the existence of an extreme rightist group in Chile. Therefore, what HOY said was just a supposition. I believe that a Marxist command was responsible for the killing, and it was so admitted in a communique issued by MIR.

[Question] Is there a consensus among the Armed Forces to go ahead with the opening?

[Answer] This plan is fully supported by the Armed Forces, and this position was reiterated after the killing of General Urzua. This violent act will not alter the course the government has taken. The opening process is irreversible.

[Question] Isn't the plan for a political opening really motivated by the need to improve Chile's image abroad, which has been marred over the human rights question, thus to obtain financial aid in order to cope with the economic crisis?

[Answer] I tell you again that these measures are provided for in the Constitution. And we are adopting them despite the advice of those who profess to know about politics and who advise not to promote any political opening amidst an economic crisis. We are going to demonstrate that we can solve both the political and economic problems at the same time.

[Question] Don't you believe that it is difficult to promote a political opening that will inevitably encourage complaints against a monetarist economic plan? Or will substantial modifications be made in the economic plan?

[Answer] Calling the economic plan monetarist is wrong. It has been said that a liberal economic policy has been implemented in Chile. However, the government has always kept 60 percent of the country's production under direct management, and it has never relinquished control over foreign trade, foreign exchange costs, and banking credit. Chile does not have a liberal economic policy, nor does it have a monetarist policy. Strict control has been kept on government expenditures and on issuing paper money, in order to forestall inflationary effects. We have never intended to implement a monetarist policy along the lines of the Manchester school of economics. The government has just taken some significant steps to launch a development program based on public works, housing, and forestry projects. In the mining sector -- and do not forget that the drastic decline in the international price of cooper is one of the factors in the crisis -- there is an ambitious program which is already bearing fruit. There are also other programs in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

[Question] Mr Minister, is the government inclined to accept the request by the opposition to accelerate the return to democracy?

[Answer] The requests which have been made are under study, and many of them are already in the works. We are inclined to accept reasonable requests, among them those related to the lifting of restrictions on public liberties.

[Question] The request for Pinochet's resignation also?

[Answer] This is not a reasonable request. Moreover, it has not been formally requested by the opposition. But this would be an unacceptable request, indulging in fantasy.

SEGUEL TO STAND TRIAL FOR SLANDERING PINOCHET

PY070238 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The Interior Ministry has raised new charges against Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Chilean Copper Workers Confederation. The complaint was submitted to the Santiago appeals court and it charges Seguel with violating the state security law [words indistinct] of the case in the hands of Judge (?Hernan Perez) in which several other members of the Copper Workers Confederation are also involved.

Seguel has been indicted on two charges. The new Interior Ministry complaint notes that Seguel has violated Article No 6, Clause C of the state security law concerning slander against the president, ministers, senators, deputies, members of the superior courts, generals, commanders of the Armed Forces, and general [words indistinct] Seguel is also charged with slandering the president and the government in a foreign publication; something which was confirmed by Seguel to a local newspaper.

ANDRES ZALDIVAR ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE

PY060337 Santiago Radio Coopertiva in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Report on interview with Chilean Christian Democratic Party leader Andres Zaldivar by unidentified reporters -- time and place not given]

[Text] Upon returning to Chile, after living in exile, Andres Zaldivar -- former finance minister of the Eduardo Frei administration -- hosted his first press conference. Zaldivar said that the country is going through a dramatic situation.

[Begin Zaldivar recording] Well, I believe that the search for a solution has been based on the only existing alternative, that is, restoration of the democracy that Chile has enjoyed since it became independent. The people are confident that the current crisis will be overcome with the help of democracy, because, those sectors which may have thought at a given time that the present regime could solve their problems are now totally disappointed. There is no more faith in this regime, and the little support that it may have enjoyed has been lost. [end recording]

Zaldivar also noted that the current crisis can be solved with the help of democracy. [Begin Zaldivar recording] Democracy means the existence of a political system in which problems can be solved through consensus and through a national effort. Our country's problems are of such magnitude that democracy alone will not work wonders and solve them. Democracy is a political system that creates the opportunity to search for solutions. I want to be quite clear in this regard. Democracy, as such, is not a remedy for all ills; it is a tool with which we can begin to look for solutions to our problems. [end recording]

Andres Zaldivar then wished success to the talks that Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa and Democratic Alliance members will hold this afternoon at Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno's house. [Begin Zaldivar recording] [in progress]...and that they actually succeed in the goal of restoring democracy within a reasonable period, as soon as possible, as the Democratic Alliance has requested. I believe that the Democratic Alliance deserves our full support, because it is the political organization that is playing the role of interlocutor in the search for a solution. I hope the results of the dialogue will be positive. [end recording]

Zaldivar, president of the Christian Democratic International, said that the people have won some freedoms. There are some freedoms, and a country that [words indistinct], which has stood up to demand the restoration of freedom and justice. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Question] But this situation would speak well for the government.

[Zaldivar] I believe that the Chilean people have achieved this conquest, and that the government had to make a concession. I do not think the government took this step voluntarily. It was the result of the protest by people who have taken to the streets, making use of their legitimate right to peacefully demand something that was illegally denied them. [end recording]

Andres Zaldivar was also asked about the political opening and about a statement that Minister Jarpa made in Buenos Aires that the political opening is an irreversible process. [Begin Zaldivar recording] I am glad the interior minister acknowledged that the political opening is an irreversible process. The important thing is to make clear what one understands by political opening and to make sure it will lead to a really democratic solution. We know that there can be setbacks in this process, as there are in all tasks undertaken by human beings; the important things is that we should rationally and intelligently conduct this process through peaceful steps and not through a confrontation. I think intelligence is needed to achieve this goal. It is necessary to understand what the country wants and why it is demanding a political solution. The use of force against the people during the national protest will give absolutely negative results. Howeve, if the person who bears the greatest responsibility in Chile realizes that the protests are rooted in the crisis, and if he opens the doors to a real political solution, well, then he will be taking a logical and wise step. However, the country will be plunged into a dramatic situation if threats or force are used against the people. [end recording]

Zaldivar was also asked if he believed there are contradictions between the remarks by President Pinochet and Interior Minister Onofre Jarpa. He replied that there may be contradictions, but that his main concern is that each new development must be a step forward in the restoration of democracy.

Zaldivar then reiterated that the measures the government has taken are positive though not enough. [Begin Zaldivar recording] I believe the measures are positive. It would be unfair not to recognize that the lifting of the state of emergency, which was in force for 10 years, is in itself significant. I believe that the fact that some prominent exiles have been allowed to return must also be regarded as a positive step. It is also positive that security forces did not attack the peaceful demonstrators who were on the streets when Renan Fuentealba and I arrived yesterday and the day before yesterday, respectively. But I contend that those isolated measures, though positive, will not solve the problem. I believe that the solution of the Chilean problem calls for a change in the political regime, that is, a deep, real change. A timetable of specific steps must be drawn up, so that the nation may know when democracy will return. Obviously, we cannot demand immediate implementation of all steps. But it is necessary to know very well what our goals are. [end recording]

Andres Zaldivar reiterated that the timetable of specific steps is a precondition to the search for solutions to our country's serious situation. [Begin Zaldivar recording] I contended and I still contend -- and I am not seeking to create problems -- that no person is indispensable and no deadline is unchangeable, if the interests of the nation are at stake. [end recording]

Concerning the composition of the Democratic Alliances, Zaldivar said he agrees with the consensus existing within the Alliance. He disagreed with the exclusion of groups of the grounds of their ideas. It is wrong, he noted, to try and eliminate or to ignore any movement through a decree or by law, as in the case of the Communist Party. I have always said, he remarked, that I would rather have them at the table talking than under the table kicking. He was asked if he believes that the Communist Party does not support democracy.

[Begin Zaldivar recording] As I said yesterday, I believe that the ultimate goal of the political-historical project of the Communist Party can play the democratic game, and that there is no reason why it should be excluded if it complies with all the requirements that other parties also meet. [end recording]

Zaldivar also denied rumors on an alleged rift within the Christian Democratic Party. He said he is a loyal and disciplined party member, and that he has lent his full support to the national leadership headed by former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes. Refusing to extend my support, he remarked, would have been selfish on my side.

In conclusion, Zaldivar said that in his capacity as president of the Christian Democratic International he hopes to sponsor various events on the matter, both in Chile and in Latin America.

EXILED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER RETURNS

PY042209 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1942 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 4 Sep (EFE) -- Renan Fuentealba, the Christain Democratic leader who spent the longest time in exile, arrived in Chile today. Fuentealba arrived in Chile from Caracas, where he spent the last several years of his exile. On 8 July, Fuentealba was informed that the sanction against him had been lifted.

In his first statements, Fuentealba said that he was in favor of a dialogue to restore democracy, adding that although he was older now than when he left Chile, he was also more experienced and more determined than ever.

COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER INTERVIEWED

PA030441 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Interview with Jose Cademartori, member of the directorate of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee, by Pedro Martinez Pirez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] Mr Cademartori, I would like to know the Chilean Communist Party's stance regarding the country's current crisis.

[Cademartori] The Chilean Communist Party believes that the solution of the crisis Chile is going through is necessarily dependent on Pinochet's overthrow. The offerings made by the interior minister, the well-known pro-Nazi Sergio Onofre Zarpa, are but crumbs with which he is trying to deceive certain opoosition sectors. The truth is, there can be no dialogue under the current military regime, much less conciliation with Pinochet.

[Martinez] Mr Cademartori, what is the Chilean Communist Party's stance regarding Pinochet's so-called opening?

[Cademartori] For us, the so-called Pinochetist opening has no other purpose than to divide the opposition, whose unity, so vigorously demonstrated in the four national protest drives, has proved the key factor of the true advance of the movement toward democracy.

Representative organizations such as the CNI [National Information Center] and the other repressive bodies will continue to be used by Pinochet as long as he is in power. This has been confirmed in the past few days.

Under the pretext of General Urzua's death, Pinochet has already unleashed violent repression, including detentions, break-ins and abductions of political opponents. The dictator himself attacks the opposition at every turn and threatens to impose another 11 September, that is, to return to a total, brutal war against his people.

What is even more evident is that the tyrant only wants to accept a tame opposition, one that would submit to his abuses in exchange for a precarious survival, and allow him to hold power until 1989.

[Martinez] Mr Cademartori, is the United States behind the Pinochet regime's maneuvers?

[Cademartori] There is no doubt that the maneuvers entrusted to Onofre Zarpa are the result of U.S. imperialism's plans for Chile at this moment. The United States has shamelessly intensified its interventions in Chile's domestic affairs. As in the times of the banana republics, as in old Nicaragua, the U.S. ambassador to Chile himself gives advice, instructions, all of this order to preserve the economic, social, and political model that has yielded the American banking system such large benefits.

For this reason, what Zarpa proposes is a caricature of a transition, aimed at maintaining the regime's basic structure. This explains why anticommunism is Zarpa's and Pinochet's main argument. Their only purpose with this argument is to divide the democratic forces.

[Martinez] What evaluation has the Chilean Communist Party made of the Democratic Alliance, Mr Cademartori?

[Cademartori] Regarding the Democratic Alliance, the communists believe that many of its proposals constitute a basis for national consensus. However, the Alliance proposes limitations, in terms of who can participate in it. This goes against such a consensus. Given such circumstances, an Alliance is obviously impossible and is incapable of offering the solution that Chile requires. Such a sectarian, discriminating alliance seriously compromises the democratic movement's future. The situation in Chile and the dictatorship's defeat demand full unity, without any exclusions whatsoever. The labor class cannot be put aside. It is an essential force, a national, decisive force, for Chile's present and future. The communists and other popular forces cannot be excluded without weakening the struggle against the dictatorship.

[Martinez] As for the left in general, Mr Cademartori, what has been its stance regarding this time of crisis in Chile?

[Cademartori] The excluding trend that has been presented still continues. The excluding, discriminating, trends expressed in the alliance are helping divide the popular forces, and do not facilitate understanding among the leftist organizations. The leftist sectors that accept or tolerate these excluding trends make a serious mistake that harms the people and themselves.

For this reason stances such as that of the Christian left, of its main leaders, or of MAPU [United Popular Action Movement] which so far has rejected joining this Alliance precisely because of the Alliance's prevailing anticommunist stances, have a highly practical value and contribute to the construction of a real democracy, to the liquidation of fascism, and to the true solution of the problems affecting Chileans.

At the press conference of the so-called political committee of the Socialist Party, we were surprised that they forget Salvador Allende's unitarian legacy. Instead, this committee's separation from the communists has been further stressed.

In these circumstances, mass mobilization is more necessary than ever, as well as the popular struggle and the joint action of the whole opposition. For this reason the responsibility of those who make concessions to Pinochet's anticommunism is very large. They ignore the clamor for unity of all those who today are fighting for liberty. For this reason, we communists appeal for an all-out war against Pinochet and fascism, based on the greatest unity, and using all valid forms of struggle to achieve this goal. We have to use the people's right to rebel against dictatorship if we are to move toward winning a provisional government in which all opposition forces are represented in order to establish democracy, reactivate the economy, and recover the people's standard of living.

HAVANA INTERVIEWS LABOR LEADER ON CURRENT ISSUES

PA051440 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with Galvarino Melo, representative in Cuba of the Sole Central Organization of Chilean Workers; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Martinez Pirez] What does the Chilean labor movement propose at this point in order to change the country's political, economic, and social situation?

[Melo] The Chilean workers have a central slogan: Democracy now. The term democracy is very broad. It is similar to that other slogan which calls for bread, work, justice, and freedom. The slogan Democracy Now is very broad. It means that there will be justice; justice against those who have trampled on the workers, justice against those who have betrayed the country. When one speaks of freedom, one means that we should once again have rights, freedom of expression, freedom to make demands, it means the return of union and democratic rights.

Our country is beginning to move along the path of democracy, a broad democracy, not limited one. For this reason, any effort to ignore the workers or to exclude them from a future coalition government on the path to democracy will not have strong support.

[Martinez Pirez] What do you think about the fifth protest drive, which is already being organized?

[Melo] I think that each drive has been better than the previous one. I think that the fourth protest drive, which brought the Army out on the streets -- 18,000 armed men plus the Carabineros, the investigations force, and the paramilitary groups, such as the [word indistinct] and others -- has shown the government that this is their last chance.

I think that the fifth protest drive will be even bigger, despite the efforts they are currently making to have this peaceful demonstration -- as Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has termed it -- turn out to be a protest demonstration without barricades, and without the people turning against Pinochet.

Interior Minister Jarpa has approached the parties, he has approached Companero [labor leader] Sequel, he has talked with Bishop Santos in Santiago, all in an effort to temper the situation. It is not strange that he is now saying that the electoral registrics will be opened, that municipal elections will be held next year, that elections for deputies or senators will be held the next year, and that a presidentail elettion will be held later, all in aneffort to temper our struggle. But we are not waging this struggle to [words indistinct] another election, but to gain back all the rights lost over the last 10 years.

[Martinez Pirez] Galvarino, what is your view of the current U.S. position? Is it still supporting dictator Pinochet, as it has done for the last 10 years?

[Melo] U.S. policy regarding the southern cone countries, Chile in particular, has zigzaged. At certain moments it has appeared to be fighting for human rights, a policy that it has used as a catch-all. In our country, talks have been held with the center and center-right parties, such as the Christian Democratic Party. Talks have also been held with certain rightwing officials and with others who once belonged to the Popular Unity, in aneffort to find a solution that will not go beyond their view of what a democratic country -- within quotation marks -- should be: a country limited to serving the United States, a country in which the [word indistinct] and the rights of the transnationals are preserved. You have an example right here: A new mining code has been issued in our country, under which our country's great reserves can be turned over or transferred to any individual citizen or transnational. The code also establishes that if the mines are seized in the future, restitution must be made for everything that is produced by the mines. One might ask: How is the United States helping us? By wiping us out and turning us into a colony? Just as it once said that it wanted Cuba to be the 51st state, perhaps it now wants the Latin American countries to be the 52d or 53d state.

DEMOCRATIC RECOVERY MOVEMENT URGES UPCOMING ACTIONS

PY021615 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Aug 83 p C3

[Text] The self-styled "Movement for Democratic Recovery" [Movimiento de Recuperacion Democratica] has issued an 18-page pamphlet entitled "Every Chilean Can Do Something." It advances, along with the slogan "Enough, the Time Has Come To Get On the Move," a number of instructions to carry out various actions in coming days.

The pamphlet analyzes the political status quo and proposes "the organization of the struggle for democracy," part of which includes the creation of self-defense committees, women's commandos against hunger, committees for unemployed persons, propaganda groups, committees of homeless persons, committees against payment [of debts with the government], the creation of groups of activists that will comprise 5, 10, or 15 persons headed by a leader, and committees for the democratic recovery of the Armed Forces.

The pamphlet also proposes "projects for nationwide struggle and rebellion for democracy," among which it suggests the stopping of payments for public utilities, beating of pans on the 11th of each month, refusal to send children to school, telephone calls, work slow downs, work stoppages for 5 or 10 minutes, sabotage, the setting of bonfires with garbage, and backouts. It finally calls upon the people to prepare for a nationwide strike "in the very near future."

The cover of the pamphlet illustdrates a character created by a newspaper which used to appear when the Popular Unity was in power called the "Accursed Midget" [Enano Maldito].

FIVE REBELS KILLED, 5 CAPTURED IN RECENT ACTIONS

PA061702 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota, 5 Sep (AFP) -- In three combined actions by the Colombian Army and Police, five guerrillas were killed and five captured during recent joint subersive actions by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the 19 April Movement (M-19), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the Peoples Liberation Army (EPL).

First, guerrillas of the communist FARC and M-19 kidnapped five political leaders in the southwestern province of Cauca. The kidnapping occurred in the township of Balboa, in the southern part of the province, during a political meeting. Four of those kidnapped by the FARC and the M-19 were released several hours later, although the fifth is still being held by his captors. The subversives are continuing to hold Councilman Lisimaco Colon, and up to now they have not demanded any ransom for his release. They are only demanding that the government propose measures to improve the living standards of the peasants in the southern part of Cauca, where they are facing a dire economic situation.

Also today there were armed clashes between the army and guerrillas in the vicinity of the township of Tamalameque, El Cesar Province, in northern Colombia, where two ELN members were killed. In that action 5th Brigade troops seized two pistols and two framentation grenades.

In San Miguel, in the province of Putumayo, in the southern part of the country, there were also armed clashes with an M-19 column, in which three guerrillas were killed. After the M-19 members fled, the army seized rifles, four pistols, six shotguns of various calibers, and four revolvers.

Finally, in the township of Itaqui, 10 km of Medellin, which is northwest of here and is the second most important city in Colombia, an EPL command raided a payroll transport vehicle. After killing the driver and wounding one policeman and two civilians, the guerrillas made off with approximately $120,000. Several hours later secret service members staged an operation in which they captured three men and two women members of the EPL, recovering the stolen payroll and seizing two submachineguns, two revolvers, one pistol, and one shotgun.

Army and police units are conducting an intense search to find kidnapped Councilman Lisimaco Colon and the guerrillas who participated in the various actions today.

M-19 MEMBERS ENTER TOLIMA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

PA061751 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Ibague -- Three members of the M-19 [19 April Movement] this morning unexpectedly entered the office of Tolima Governor Carlos Martinez Silva, who was not there at the time. The guerrillas spoke with Ana Maria Navarro, the governor's private secretary, and she immediately got in touch with the governor. The governor arrived at his office a few minutes later to talk with the subversives. The M-19 members entered the government palace like any normal citizen, but when they reached the third floor they put on hoods and entered the governor's office. The governor is talking with the M-19 members. It is unknown if they are making a request to the governor. The police and the army have cordoned off the area of 3d Avenue and 11th Street in Ibague to prevent the entrance of curious people into this downtown area of Ibague.

PERCOVICH SAYS SEIGE TO BE LIFTED END OF MONTH

PY062231 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] All political parties will be able to carry on with their political campaigns normally because the state of siege will be lifted by the end of the month. This announcement has been made by Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, the President has apparently hinted that the state of emergency could be lifted.

[Percovich] I have heard the President say that the state of emergency will expire at the end of the month and that there is no reason to lift it at this point. What he did say is that currently no reasons whatsoever exist to justify its continuation past that date. I fully agree with the president of the nation and also wish to say that I see no reasons why the political campaign for the municipal elections should not take place. We are issuing permits to all candidates requesting them to hold not only their meetings but also public rallies. Moreover, we have authorized a meeting of the General Labor Confederation in Lima similar to those that have already taken place in Puno and Arequipa. Thus, there are no obstacles. The state of emergency allows the police a certain amount of flexibility in carrying out investigations without in any way hampering political campaigns.

[Question] How does the government plan to answer the charges of Amnesty International that there are a large number of missing persons, especially in Ayacucho.

[Percovich] First, I must say that Amnesty International has lost some of its prestige as a result of its latest report claiming that a certain person has been killed when in fact this person is alive and kicking in Lima and working as a teacher. On the other hand, other charges have also been disproved because we have reports indicating that persons allegedly killed by the police have instead died in clashes with the Shining Path or were murdered by it. In due time we will supply a complete and detailed report on Amnesty International's charges. I feel that this organization has made a very serious mistake by failing to verify the information it received from political sources.

[Question] A document then is being prepared to answer the charges?

[Percovich] That is correct, the Interior Ministry has requested all pertinent branches to provide the necessary information to draw up a report answering the charges of Amnesty International.

[Question] When will this answer be ready?

[Percovich] As soon as we have verified all the necessary information.

[Question] What is the government's final answer to the state attorney general's request to establish a dialogue with the Shining Path. Is it definite that the government will not hold this dialogue?

[Percovich] It was not a request but a proposal of the state attorney general to personally talk with the Shining Path. The government has already said that it has nothing to discuss with the Shining Path because we only talk with democratic parties in a civilized manner.

[Question] Is there a difference between the situations in Peru and El Salvador, where a special working group was set up to hold talks with a subversive group?

[Percovich] I do not believe that conditions there are the same as here, in Peru. As far as I know, there is no killing of defenseless children, women, and old people in El Salvador.

[Question] As to drug trafficking, what could you tell us? It has been said that there is a strong link between drug-trafficking and terrorism. What will be discussed at the seminar which you opened today on this subject?

[Percovich] This seminar will basically allow the participating delegations to exchange information and improve communications among them. The idea is to mount a joint struggle against drug-trafficking, which must be fought on various fronts. As I just said, it must be dealt with not only by controlling international trade, substituting cocoa plantations with other crops and financial aid, but also from other viewpoints as is the case of our nation where it is quite obvious that there is a link between drug-trafficking and terrorism. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN AYACUCHO

Intimidate Ayacucho Citizenry

PY070252 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Aug 83 p A 10

[Text] Huancayo, 29 Aug -- Terrorists have been threatening shopowners of Ayacucho with death and destruction of their personal effects if they do not give them food, clothes, and medicine.

In its communique No 77, the political-military command of Ayacucho stated that "it has been proved that subversives belonging to the Communist Party and to Shining Path along with other common criminals show up at shops and private homes and force the people to give them food, clothes, medicine, and other kinds of aid for their criminal terrorist actions."

The organization in charge of fighting subversion in the emergency zone added that "for this reason, we hereby ask the people not to harbor fears and to report any such intimidations to the security forces." The command also stated that it "will guarantee the safety of the people who report actions by or the identity of Shining Path members," adding that "this is another measure aimed at safeguarding the interests of the people of Ayacucho."

Villages, Power Plant Attacked

PY061531 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Ayacucho, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that Shining Path terrorists yesterday and today attacked two villages near this southeastern Andean city. The first attack was aimed at San Pedro de Canchi, a village 63 km from Ayacucho, where only a few days ago the police reactivated a police station that was abandoned several months ago. According to the reports, five subversives were killed and the police seized two revolvers, explosives, and propaganda material. It was explained that the weapons had been stolen from personnel of the forces of order.

This morning another group of subversives took over the village of Para, south of Ayacucho. No details are yet available, but a detachment of forces of order was sent there by helicopter this afternoon.

Furthermore, Shining Path commandos destroyed a wooden bridge in Iguaian, near the town of Huanta, and damaged a larger bridge in Ayahuarcuna, on the road between Ayacucho and Huanta. The terrorists left warning signs threatening death to those attempting to rebuild the bridges.

[Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish on 29 August reported on page 4 that 12 subversives attacked an ELECTROPERU [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise] power plant in Cajabamba city. The clash resulted in the death of Republican Guard Corporal Santos Victor Gonzales and Private Daniel Zumaran Herrera. The strong police opposition prevented the terrorists from destroying the power plant, forcing them to withdraw with their casualties.]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON ROK JET INCIDENT

FL061840 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1750 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Soviet Union has not acknowledged or talked about a shootdown regarding the South Korean plane, nor has it indicated that the plane has been found or that it is damaged, Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Sergeyev said here. The diplomat accused the United States and particularly the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of preplanning the route of the 747 jumbo jet to violate Soviet airspace on an espionage mission.

Responding to local journalists, Sergeyev said the Soviet Union demands answers to two questions in the case of the South Korean plane which disappeared on 1 September in Soviet territory with 269 persons abroad. The diplomat asked: Why didn't the United States and Japan, the two countries responsible for KAL Airlines flight control, stop the plane from violating USSR airspace? And, why didn't they notify the Soviet Air Force that there was a possible error in the route of the South Korean plane?

CUBA'S BRAVO SENDS LETTER SUPPORTING C.A. PEACE

FL061403 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0015 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The National Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba has appealed to all parliaments and parliamentarians of the world to support the efforts being made to achieve peace in Central America.

A letter sent to the Supervisory Committee [Gran Comision] of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies by Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban assembly, requests that the document be made known to the Mexican legislators as a contribution by his country for the peaceful and just solution of the conflicts that the area is experiencing.

Humberto Lugo Gil, president of the Supervisory Committee, said that Mexico is participating in the Contadora Group in view of the tragedy that the Central American peoples are experiencing. He added that there is hope for an open dialogue, a desire to negotiate, and a political will placed at the service of peace to help the Central American countries to return their destiny along the path of democracy.

In the presence of an Algerian parliamentary group, which expressed solidarity with the Contadora Group this morning, Lugo Gil emphasized that the peoples of Mexico and Algeria, who have nationalistic and pacifist ideals, firmly believe in the independence and autonomy of decision of peoples.

Luis Danton Rodriguez, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, recalled that tomorrow Foreign Affairs Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will uphold the postulates of the Letter of Cancun of the Contadora Group in Central America to promote the demilitarization of the area and the nonaggression between factions. Danton Rodriguez said that the Mexican congress believes that the solution of the conflicts in the area depends principally on the political decisions that will be made by Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

He emphasized that the Mexican Congress, which supports the efforts of the Contadora Group, has asked the World Interparliamentary Union for solidarity in the efforts to establish peace in Central America. He added that the Contadora Group, composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, has over the last 8 months promoted a lowering of tensions in Central America and, through specific proposals, prevented violent confrontations.

FINANCE SECRETARIAT DETAILS TRADE DEAL WITH CUBA

FL061820 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government has extended Cuba a $55-million credit for the acquisition of Mexican products, the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit has announced here. This agreement, signed in Havana today, will increase the trade flow between the two countries at a time when Cuba has a $7-million surplus, the secretariat stated in a communique.

The Caribbean country will import manufactures, capital goods, agricultural products, and consumer goods under this agreement signed during the visit to Havana by Secretary of Finance and public credit Jesus Silva Herzog and Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes. The visit of the Mexican Government representatives to Havana included meetings with Cuban officials on economic and foreign trade matters related to the presentation of the Mexican '83 Exhibition. That event put Mexican businessmen in contact with government representatives on the occasion of the opening of the trade fair, which was promoted in the business community by the Mexican Business Council for International Affairs.

Of the entire Mexican loan to Cuba, $10 million will be used for educational materials for development programs in cooperation with UNESCO. Also, according to the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, $45 million would be used for the purchase of Mexican export, including manufactures, capital and consumer goods, and agricultural products.

HAVANA VIEWS DE LA MADRID STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

Economic, Foreign Policies

PA030131 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has presented his first state of the union address on his first 9 months in office at the Legislative Palace. The report dealt mainly with his achievements in the areas of foreign policy and the economy.

Different Mexican media have described the report, which touched on the grave economic crisis in Mexico, as sincere and realistic. The media also placed emphasis on the short-term plans the government will implement to combat inflation, the fluctuating foreign exchange rate and unemployment, to name but a few of the many ills which currently plague the nation.

De la Madrid's speech reviewed, among other achievements, the renegotiation of Mexico's foreign debt, the surplus in the country's operating account, and the downward trend in the growth of inflation, while it admitted that price hikes on staples have caused concern among housewives.

Regarding foreign policy, De la Madrid emphasized the prevailing Central American situation, highlighting Mexico's participation in the Contadora Group, whose efforts, he said, have contributed to keeping imminent dangers in check and reducing the risks of a regional confrontation.

Oil Policy; U.S. Pressure

FL031140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid confirmed in his first year in office report to the nation that his administration will stand firm on the present level of oil exploitation and exportation in order to strengthen the world oil market.

The Mexican president's statement gains importance in view of the current U.S. pressure on Mexico to increase its oil sales to stock U.S. strategic reserves. I believe, the Mexican president affirmed, that the production of crude from January to August was an average of 2,661,000 barrels per day and natural gas was 4,109,000,000 cubic feet per day. De La Madrid praised former President Lazaro Cardenas, who nationalized the petroleum industry, and said that that spirit of nationalism would be firmly embedded in the new image of the petroleum enterprise, PEMEX.

Castro Extends Congratulations

FL070120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The secretaries of finance and public credit and of commerce and industrial development, Jesus Silva Herzog and Hector Hernandez Cervantes, respectively, said they were to convey a warm message of congratulations from Commander Fidel Castro to President Miguel de la Madrid for his first government report. The two officials were interviewed at Mexico City International Airport after returning from Havana, Cuba, where they signed a $55-million line of credit to increase the export of Mexican products to that country.

ALGERIAN, PRC DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR VISITS

FL051801 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0353 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Rabah Bitat, president of the Algerian Parliamentary Assembly and member of the Politburo of the Liberation Front, arrived in Mexico City today at the invitation of Humberto Lugo Gil, leader of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies. The Algerian congressmen will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid on Monday.

Interviewed at the airport, the Algerian official emphasized Mexico's foreign policy and expressed opposition to the intervention of world powers in regional conflicts of the world. On the situation in Chad, he denied that Libya was the invading country. Still on Chad, Rabah Bitat said that the Organization of African Unity should be the one to find a solution to the conflict in the area.

Regarding Algeria's position on the downing of the South Korean plane, supposedly by Soviet planes, he said that this is a very deplorable incident that will have grave consequences for international peace.

Meanwhile, Li Ke, deputy economy and commerce minister of China, arrived in Mexico today. He and five other Chinese officials will attend the sixth Mexican-Chinese meeting on scientific and technological cooperation that will take place next week to discuss agricultural, accupuncture, and energy in China.

Algerian Congressman Makes Statement

FL061637 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0208 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Rabah Bitat, who is leading an Algerian parliamentary delegation on a visit here, today declared that Algeria supports the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a peaceful and negotiated solution in Central America.

At a news conference, the Algerian congressman said that the Central American political crisis can endanger world peace and consequently any negotiations and joint efforts such as those headed by Mexico are commendable.

Rabah Bitat, who arrived tonight accompanied by a group of congressmen from his country, said that the principal purpose of his visit is to meet Mexican legislators to discuss matters of bilateral and international interest, especially the events in Central America.

De la Madrid Receives Algerians

FL061447 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2320 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has expressed concern over the severe impact that the world economic crisis is having on the Third World countries. He added that the present economic situation is deteriorating and that this is aggravating the international crisis. Therefore, he emphasized that the time is appropriate to explore new areas of economic and political cooperation.

De la Madrid talked at the National Palace with an Algerian delegation of legislators that delivered a message from Algerian President Chadli Bendejedid expressing support for the Contadora Group. In his letter to De la Madrid, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid affirmed that the Contadora Group is making the traditional wisdom of the Latin American people prevail while promoting a search for peace and a negotiated solution to the Central American problems. Bendjedid's views coincided with Mexico's purposes to promote peace in America and the world.

The meeting with the Algerian legislators was also attended by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, Senate leader Miguel Gonzalez Alvear, and Chamber of Deputies leader Humberto Lugo Gil. Those present at the meeting also discussed the importance of Mexico's presidency of the Group of 77, which it will assume next year.

PRT ISSUES STATEMENT ON DE LA MADRID-REAGAN TALKS

PA050413 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 17 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The Political Committee of the Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT) yesterday said that the meeting between the presidents of Mexico and the United States was "held within the framework of a world economic crisis and an imminent war in the Central American area."

The PRT said that "the two presidents' speeches reflected perfectly what took place during the meeting." The party believes that "pressure was applied on Mexico during the meeting to make it yield on its stand, as a nation, regarding the Central American area."

Through its Political Committee, the PRT pointed out that "instead of trying to halt popular expressions against the Reagan war, we believe that it is necessary to promote and strengthen solidarity with the Central American peoples."

"The PRT calls on all democratic, progressive, and revolutionary forces to join efforts to create a front for the defense of national sovereignty."

"It must be a combative defense front; one that understands the role being played by the peoples of Central America today in defense of our own sovereignty."

The PRT described the U.S. President's address as a message "of veiled threats," and said that the Mexican people "bear the brunt of the responsibility to carry out an anti-imperialist policy in Mexico."

18-21 OCTOBER NATIONAL PLEBISCITE ANNOUNCED

FL011400 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Aug 83

[NOTIMEX sent the following paid advertisement dealing with a government plebiscite to set a course for municipal reform, to be run in newspapers on 30 August and charged to the Secretariat of Government]

[Text] COMPLETE DEMOCRATIZATION

Municipal Reform

Whereas:

First -- The president of the republic has been given the people's mandate to promote complete democratization and decentralization of national life and;

Second -- To this end, the nation's chief executive intends to promote the renewal and strengthening of national, state, and municipal political institutions and the expansion of democratic participation and;

Third -- The president of the republic has called on the Secretariat of Government to summon the citizenry to participate in a plebiscite in order to provide guidelines for the process of complete democratization and;

Fourth -- At the initiative of the president of the republic, the permanent Constituent [Assembly] has reformed Article 115 of the Constitution by establishing a new framework for relations between the federation, states, and municipalities and by establishing guidelines for the strengthening of municipalities in various areas, and [the permanent Constituent Assembly] directed that, within 1 year after the publication of the corresponding decree, federal and state laws be adapted to the new provisions and;

Fifth -- Since the municipality is the foundation of the national political structure, it is advisable that the process of complete democratization begin in the municipality and be related to its problems and;

Sixth -- The municipalities have very diverse geographic, social, economic, and cultural conditions and;

Seventh -- The democratization and strengthening of the municipalities will require the coordinated efforts of the three levels of government and their concerted complementary actions and;

Eighth -- This process requires democratic methods and a plebiscite and;

Ninth -- Other constitutive topics regarding complete democratization should be addressed once the mandate of the reform decree to Article 115 of the Constitution is fulfilled, so that guidelines for the adaptation of pertinent laws may be provided and we can proceed to call the first plebiscite on complete democratization.

According to the rules of federal entities, the Secretariat of Government summons political parties and associations; popular, peasant, and worker organizations; professional associations and colleges; university professors and researchers; public service worker organizations; public servants; former federal, state and municipal officials; clients and concessionaries of municipal public services; and the citizenry in general to participate in the process of complete democratization.

This plebiscite will be at the national level and, in order to encourage participation, will be held simultaneously in four regional seats on 18, 19, 20, and 21 October of this year, according to the following plan:

Mazatlan, Sinaloa, will serve as regional seat for: No 2 Baja California, Baja California Sur, Colima, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa, and Sonora.

Saltillo, Coahuila, will serve as regional seat for: No 2 Aquascalientes, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, and Zacatecas.

Toluca, Mexico, will serve as regional seat for: No 2 Mexico, Guanajato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Michaocan, Morelos, Queretaro, and Tlaxcala.

Veracruz, Veracruz, will serve as regional seat for: No 2 Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Veracruz, and Yucatan.

Persons living in the Federal District may participate in any of the regional seats.

The topics subject to the plebiscite are:

First -- Constitutional foundations of municipal organization.

1. Procedures and reasons for suspension and for declaring the dissolution of town councils [ayuntamientos] and for the suspension or revocation of the mandate of any of its members and for his or her replacement and for the appointment of municipal councils.
2. Standards for the exercise of the town council's regulatory powers.
3. Provision of municipal public services.
4. Administration, coordination, and disposition of the municipal treasury.
5. Municipal zoning and urban development plans.
6. Interstate conurbation zones.
7. Public safety.
8. Political organizations and electoral processes.
9. State laws concerning municipal and state employees.

Second -- Mechanisms for the democratization of the political, economic, and social life in the municipality.

1. Representation and participation of residents and nonresidents [colonos y vecinos] in municipal affairs and in the operation of agencies, delegations, and subdelegations.
2. Organization, representation, and participation of the customers in municipal public service organizations.
3. Participation of residents in municipal, urban, and zoning development plans.
4. Organization of community work and citizen participation in strengthening the municipality.

Third -- Standards for coordination between federal, state, and municipal governments.

1. Intermunicipal agreements.
2. Intermunicipal coordination in the conurbation zones of two or more states.
3. Coordination between the state government and the municipalities.
4. Cooperation and coordination between federal and state governments.
5. Coordination between two or more states.
6. Agreements among semistatal entities and decentralized enterprises with the municipalities or with the states.
7. Intermunicipal and state commissions and organisms.

Fourth -- Structure and strengthening of the municipality.

1. Federal government functions in the municipal area.
2. Federal resources and investment in support of the municipality.
3. Administrative and technical infrastructure for the municipality's public functions.
4. Credit policies for municipal support.
5. Municipal training.
6. Internal structure of town councils and municipal councils.
7. Decentralization of municipal services.
8. Decentralization of the town council [and] organization of agencies and delegations.

These topics will be developed in line with the participant's freedom of choice and based on the historical, political, institutional, legal, procedural, and operational aspects of the enacted reform in terms of the new provisions of Article 115 of the Constitution.

Organization: The organizing committee will be comprised in the following:

President: The secretary of government.

Members: The representatives of the Chamber of Deputies, the Chamber of Senators, and the secretaries of finance and public credit, programming and budget, urban development and ecology, and agrarian reform, and representatives of regional seat states. Each political party may appoint one representative to the organizing committee.

Technical Secretary: The coordinator general of studies and projects for the Secretariat of Government.

The coordinating committee will prepare a study of the plebiscite results, for the executive offices of the nation and for the governments of the states and of the town councils to guide discussion of the various circumstances which will affect the legislative process of adapting to the new language of Article 115 of the Constitution.

Requirements: I. Position papers may be of any length and should be accompanied by a summary of no more than five pages, bearing the name, address, and telephone number of the originator.

II. Participants should register and deliver or mail position papers to the Secretariat of Government of the corresponding state or of the regional seat, or to the national Secretariat of Government, before 10 October.

III. The regional forum coordinators will determine the order for the presentation of topics and reading of position papers.

IV. The Secretariat of Government will publish a memorandum on the position papers presented.

Mexico City, 29 August 1983

Sincerely, Effective Suffrage, No Reelection

[Signed] Manuel Bartlett Diaz, secretary of government

PAREDES RENOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

PA070006 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Statement issued by retired Panamanian General Ruben Dario Paredes on 6 September 1983; read by announcer]

[Text] Prompted by the respect I feel for the men and women of this country, for the peasants and workers whom I have been very close to, as well as for the students, military men, professionals, political leaders, and especially that huge majority formed by the hundreds of thousands of independent Panamanians without political affiliation, I address all my fellow countrymen to express my feelings regarding national life.

When I retired form the National Guard and began civilian life I continued with my efforts to contribute to the total democratization of Panamanian political life so that all citizens of this country could enjoy a just, worthy, and balanced democracy that would be fulfilled with the May 1984 presidential election. In fulfilling my political tasks, I have held long and valuable talks with the leaders of seven political parties, always committed to seeking a unity that would lead us to my ideal of a great national unity, which the problems of the republic call for and demand. I am aware of the serious and difficult economic situation the nation is experiencing. Because of the magnitude of these problems, I believe we must avoid a heated electoral campaign that would complicate the task of those who are trying to find formulas to alleviate the burden of the economic crisis -- a burden that, unfortunately, falls mainly on the popular sectors of the country.

I still believe that national unity, based on a specific work program, is the only solution for Panamanian problems; a national unity that must be understood as a correcting and directing entity in the solution of the great popular problems. Within this political ideal, I always viewed young men and women as the main characters in this effort for the good of the republic and its fundamental institutions. That generation has never voted but has experienced the past 16 years during which Panama benefitted from the thoughts and renovating and vivifying work of Omar Torrijos Herrera, whose modern vision of national and international problems earned him a place in our day and in our country's history. This great leader led the country to the nationalist struggle that ended with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, valuable instruments in achieving the goal he and his government set to complete national independence.

I admit that mistakes were made during that period. This is natural in light of human weakness and the complexity of public problems. But the balance of these years is highly favorable, and I feel proud to have participated in those governments that, despite limitations and difficulties, tried to solve the problems of the Panamanian people.

In the political order, the last years of the process that began in October 1968 have been marked by the establishment of rules for a democratic process by the people, the reactivation of parties and elections that could lead to the renovation of the public powers and free choice of those most qualified to govern. This is how the Panamanian people, trustees of the people's sovereignty, must attend the 1984 election to decide their destiny.

For a while I believed I could organize that ideal of national unity and presented my presidential aspirations as the means to do so. But I am only one of all the Panamanians. Keeping in high regard the interests of all Panamanians, interests that have encouraged my political activities, I come before the Panamanian people to solemnly declare that I renounce all presidential aspirations for the good of the fatherland and to smooth the way for those who will continue in the effort to integrate the great national unity of the Panamanian people over and above the vested interests that would twist its destiny. Thus we leave the path open so that democracy and the people may do their final work.

In withdrawing from the race, I make some observations on the political situation:

One of the reasons I am withdrawing is that I have just retired as commander of the National Guard, an institution I served for 26 years. If I won the election, it would have probably have been because of the National Guard rather than my own merits; and if I lost the election, the National Guard would have been the loser, which would be an unfair blow to that guarantor of peace and public order.

My withdrawal from the political arena does not imply indifference in the face of the country's problems. I still believe the people cannot be denied their right to freely choose their rulers in May 1984, and that on that date Panamanians should vote with the necessary guarantees for choosing those who will lead them for the next 5 years. In this regard, the biggest responsibility falls on the National Guard to guarantee the free elections for which we all aspire. Before the elections, the people must consult their consciences and vote in the interests of the community.

I cannot conclude without publicly thanking all those Panamanians who offered me their warm support, the leaders of the political parties, workers, businessmen, peasants, women, students, and youths, to all my Panamanian brothers who shook my hand, expressed their support, and encouraged my effort. At this moment of serene reflections, divested of all ambition, proud of my public and private life, with the deep satisfaction of having fulfilled my duty, I wish to reiterate my commitment to the Panamanian people. I will always be attentive and interested in every effort contributing to its happiness and welfare.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER ORTEGA DISCUSSES POLICY

PA060448 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Oyden Ortega, the new Panamanian foreign minister, has said that Panama will continue its nationalist foreign policy. Ortega added that the trademark of Panamanian foreign policy is true nationalism independent of what other countries may think, and the government's commitment is to maintain this position in the international community.

Regarding relations between Panama and the United States, the foreign minister said that the two countries are partners in an important enterprise -- the Panama Canal. Oyden Ortega, who is also a member of the Panamanian group on the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors, said that the presence of the Panamanian foreign minister on the Board of Directors commits the government and the Foreign Ministry to offer greater support to the Panamanian representation. Ortega added that the four Panamanian members are the spokesmen for the national government on the Board of Directors. However, he will take over as official spokesman for the group, a position now held by Carlos Ozores Typaldos.

Regarding relations with socialist countries, the new foreign minister said that this is up to the Executive Branch. However, he believes that Panama should maintain its current position in matters of foreign policy because: We are handling important matters, such as the efforts of the Contadora Group, and these efforts should not be diverted since that would detract from Panamanian regional policy efforts.

Foreign Minister Ortega said that the meeting of the Contadora Group and the Central American foreign ministers will be held this week as scheduled. He also spoke of U.S. participation in the pacification of the isthmus.

[Begin Ortega recording] The meeting of the Contadora foreign ministers will be held as scheduled. We have been working with this team in our country, along with the other countries of the Contadora Group, and in our particular case, under our president's direction. Therefore, the meetings will be held as usual and as scheduled.

In the Contadora meetings we will be able to approve, or rather discuss, a work document previously drafted by the Contadora Group ministers which will include not only the Panamanian but the Contadora position, and this will be made public. Peace in Central America is the responsibility of all countries. At the meeting of the Contadora presidents in Cancun a call was made to all countries interested in peace in Central America to take specific steps. If U.S. actions are intended to guarantee this peace, they are welcome, as long as they respect the private interests of each country. [end recording]

PDC LEADER CRITICIZES LATEST CABINET SHUFFLE

PA061639 Panama City YA in Spanish 6 Sep 83 p 18

[By Cristobal Sarmiento]

[Text] Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), has told YA that the latest changes in the cabinet and independent agencies are ambiguous insofar as the qualifications of some of the new officials are concerned, and he added that they do not guarantee "the government's impartiality in the coming elections."

According to the PDC president, "several appointments imply a resurgence of negative currents within the 'process,' and most particularly within the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]."

Arias Calderon added that "the Marxist line has been reinforced through the Foreign Ministry, and the tendency toward arrogance and wrongdoing through the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification]."

"The possible strengthening of the pro-Cuban and pro-Soviet line within the government's zig-zagging policy at this time of regional and international crisis, and the fact that the IRHE has again become a target of partisan manipulation when we face a serious energy crisis, are sources of deep concern," the PDC president said.

In conclusion, Arias Calderon stressed that we Panamanians are demanding, "under the present circumstances, a government that is free of ties with any presidential candidacy and unquestionably committed to upholding democratic values as well as professional integrity and efficiency."

"This type of government has not arisen yet," Arias declared.

DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA061953 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Report by Rene Hernandez]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Panama today. He was received with full military honors at the Panamanian Air Force airport. He was welcomed by Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the National Guard; Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega; Justice and Government Minister Justo Fidel Palacios; Minister of the Presidency Mario de Diego; and U.S. Ambassador to Panama Everett Briggs. Weinberger is being accompanied by a group of political advisers on the Central American situation, and William Gianelli, head of the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors.

Questioned by the national and foreign press, the defense secretary said that the Reagan government supports the Contadora Group's peace efforts, and that he is interested in learning about the advances of that multilateral organization. Weinberger will inspect the U.S. military installations in the canal area, and he will closely observe the military maneuvers that the U.S. Armed Forces are carrying out in strategic areas of the region, including Honduras and El Salvador.

The defense secretary is now meeting with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella to discuss regional problems and the progress of the Contadora Group. Panama was the initiator of those peace efforts, and in January it called on the Mexican, Venezuelan, and Colombian foreign ministers to analyze the Central American situation and the solution of its problems.

This is the first leg of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's tour, which also includes meetings with the Honduran and Salvadoran presidents. The tour coincides with new efforts by the Reagan administration to obtain from Congress more funds to help the Salvadoran Government, which is currently facing new guerrilla offensives. Weinberger will be joined by Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who arrived in Panama yesterday.

Weinberger traveled from the air force airport to the presidency aboard the Pope John Paul II helicopter. On his part, National Guard Commander Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega stressed that Weinberger's presence in Panama clearly shows that the United States is aware of the Central American situation and that it is seeking peace in the region through all means. Questioned about the importance of Weinberger's visit to Panama, Gen Noriega said: [Begin Noriega recording] It is connected with the development of violence in Central America and the Contadora Group's efforts to neutralize that violence. [end recording]

PRESIDENT DE LA ESPRIELLA MEETS WITH MOTLEY

PA060437 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella this afternoon met for 2 hours and 45 minutes with Langhorne Motley, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Langhorne Motley is the former U.S. ambassador to Brazil and recently replaced Thomas Enders as assistant secretary. Everett Briggs, U.S. ambassador to Panama, also attended the meeting. Motley said that he had talked with the Panamanian president about matters of bilateral and multilateral interest. Motley will join U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who will arrive in Panama tomorrow, on his Central American tour.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN-FDR SAYS U.S. DIALOGUE CAN AID PEACE EFFORTS

PA061929 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1726 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Sep (EFE) -- The FMLN and the FDR of El Salvador announced here today that the dialogue initiated with the United States "can lead effectively to a negotiated solution" of the Salvadoran conflict.

Mario Aguinada, Andres Acevedo, and Hector Oqueli of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission affirmed that "now the United States must demonstrate its will for dialogue and negotiation," and they added that a process of negotiation has been opened with "the real interlocutor" after a 2-year search.

The FMLN-FDR representatives rejected their participation in the elections convoked by the government of El Salvador, a country where they consider conditions to carry out elections with total guarantees do not exist.

Acevedo, Aguinada, and Oqueli announced they will meet again with Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy to Central America, although they have not decided on the date or place of the next meeting, which should take place like the one on 30 August, "with an open agenda and respectful attitudes, and without prior conditions."

The representatives of the Salvadoran rebel opposition stressed their desire for negotiations is due to the need to avert more suffering of the people, but does not "signify that we are weakened or that we do not aspire to reach power."

"It is myopia to say that we are not entitled to have power, when the dialogue with the United States recognizes us and presents us as a representative political force," they added. They noted they do not see Stone as a mediator, but reiterated that a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran crisis is possible if the United States shows the will for it.

Stone visited Mexico yesterday, and after meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, declared that his contacts with the "FMLN-FDR" do not signify the legitimization of the guerrillas, although he left open the path for future meetings and a search for peace in the region.

However, Aguinada, Acevedo, and Oqueli agreed that on accepting the dialogue with Stone, they did so with the idea of "talking with the hegemonic force in their country." In conclusion, they indicated that "in the military and political spheres we are advancing toward victory," because in only 2 years they have inflicted more than 10,000 casualties on the Army of their country, according to official Salvadoran figures.

LEGAL AID DENOUNCES MASS KILLINGS, VIOLATIONS

PA032232 Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 3 Sep (AFP) -- Citing a Salvadoran Army report, the Christian Legal Aid Office here denounced the discovery of two clandestine cemeteries for the bodies of 116 alleged rebels.

In a report on the human rights situation in July, the organization announced that on 7 August the U.S. Embassy reported that from December 1982 to 15 June 1983 the number of civilians killed in El Salvador was 1,072, a 12 percent increase compared to the previous 6-month period.

The communique, distributed in this capital, claims that despite this situation, U.S. President Ronald Reagan issued a certification required by the U.S. Congress to authorize the continuation of military aid to El Salvador.

Regarding the violation of human rights, the Legal Aid Office received direct information related to the extrajudicial execution of 464 noncombatant civilians. It added that in 335 of these cases Armed Forces members were directly responsible and that the irregular paramilitary groups, including the death squad, were responsible for 96 killings.

The organization, which operates in the Salvadoran capital, noted that in July it received information on mass killings of the noncombatant civilian population. To that effect, it referred to the killing of an undetermined number of civilians during the 3 July Army occupation of Tejutla, La Reina, La Palma, San Ignacio, and Citala, Chalatenango Department.

It added that more than 200 noncombatant peasants were killed on 18 July in the townships of San Jacinto, La Barrera, San Jose, Angostura, and El Tablon in the northern part of San Vicente Department by the government Hunters Battalion.

The office also noted the killing of peasants on 21 July in an Army ambush in Santa Clara, San Vicente Department, and a Christian Democratic couple in San Salvador who were killed by the anticommunist Secret Army.

The organization also denounced the disappearance of 40 persons captured in July, of whom 16 are missing, 5 sent to the Mariona Prison, and the rest held by the Armed Forces. Some cases involve minors.

The bulletin concludes by referring to what it labels "alarming arrests of entire peasant families in the strife-torn regions," noting the arrest of 66 persons, including entire families, on 20 July in the village of Calderitas, San Vicente. It also reported the capture on 23 July of 42 peasants in Bermuda-Tenancingo and 250 in Cuscatlan, San Vicente, and Cabanas.

Havana Cites Legal Aid Report

PA041948 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] The Salvadoran Archbishopric's Legal Aid Office has revealed the discovery of two clandestine cemeteries in San Vicente Department in which 116 bodies, allegedly those of rebels, were found. The Legal Aid Office has also provided details on the human rights violations committed by the regime's repressive forces. According to the Legal Aid Office, U.S. President Ronald Reagan certified to Congress in July that the human rights situation in El Salvador had improved, despite the fact that the U.S. Embassy had advised him that rights violations had increased 12 percent in comparison to the previous 6 months. According to the president, the Salvadoran Army killed 335 noncombatant civilians in (?July) alone, while the paramilitary groups killed 96 other people, in addition to the hundreds of peasants who were massacred by the regime's troops in the departments of Chalatenango and San Vicente. [sentence as heard]

For its part, the FMLN has announced the failure of the Tenancingo II Operation launched by the Salvadoran Army against rebel positions on the slopes of the Guazapa Volcano. The FMLN has also announced that in these actions, some 100 troops were either killed or wounded and a helicopter was brushed by the guerrillas' antiaircraft fire.

COPREFA ON RESULTS OF TENANCINGO II OPERATION

PA032302 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Sep 83 pp 4, 29

[Text] The COPREFA [Armed Forces Press Committee] has reported that 15 terrorists have been killed and 5 [as published] guerrilla camps have been dismantled. It says that the Tenancingo II operation -- carried out in three phases by combined Army troops in the Guazapa Volcano area -- yielded these results and that, in addition, many weapons of various caliber were seized. An undetermined number of terrorists were wounded, and the guerrillas retreated northward.

The camps were dismantled in Guadalupe, Pepestenango, La Escopeta, and Copapayo cantons and on La Ventana Hill, all on the eastern side of the volcano, and in El Salitre, Los Lirios, and Los Lirios Hill on the southern side.

The following war material was seized: 7 rifles, 70 claymore mines, 7 carbines, 40 clips for automatic rifles, 15 clips for G-3 rifles, 3 M-79 grenade launchers, 2 RPG-2 rocket launchers, 1 60-mm automatic rifle, 8 RPG-2 grenades, 1 70-mm mortar, 3,000 rounds for .30 machineguns, TNT, and various electrical items.

The Armed Forces suffered 4 dead and 20 injured, the majority hit by mines the extremists planted before fleeing.

The same communique says that four extremists were killed and four M-16 rifles seized in a clash between Army soldiers and terrorists at Hacienda Las Canas, Tecoluca, San Vicente.

In addition to the rifles, 13 clips and a large amount of ammunition, grenades, and other materiel were seized, according to the COPREFA.

COPREFA REPORTS SUCCESS IN GUAZAPA OPERATION

PA020716 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Sep 83 p 2

[Excerpts] The terrorists have suffered many casualties during an Army operation in recent days around Guazapa Hill.

The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, has reported that the purpose of the operation is to search out and annihilate terrorists. It is being carried out by combined forces in the vicinity of Tenancingo, Cinquera, Suchitoto, and Monte San Juan.

Thus far, military units have carried out the operation's plans without problems because the terrorists have tried to flee from the zone without putting up a fight. Some of the rebels have fled to Chalatenango, and others toward the hills of San Pedro, in San Vicente.

In abandoned rebel camps, the Army has found a large amount of food and ammunition for M-16, G-3, and FAL rifles, which the subversives had stored in caves. The Armed Forces reported that a few soldiers suffered minor injuries in the operation.

Havana: FMLN Claims Failure

PA041759 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN has reported the failure of the "Tenancingo II" operation launched by the government troops against rebel positions on the slopes of Guazapa volcano. The report added that about 100 troops were killed or wounded and that a helicopter was hit by the guerrillas' antiaircraft fire.

The Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners, Missing and Murdered Persons of El Salvador demanded a meeting with Defense Minister Eugenio Vides to present their demands. A committee spokesman said that since 1977, 45,000 people have been murdered in El Salvador, 3,000 are missing, and there are close to 400 political prisoners in two of the country's main prisons.

Meanwhile, the workers at the Salvadoran Urban Housing Institute remain on strike, demanding higher wages. The workers are on strike despite the government ban on any kind of labor protests.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ATTACK ON TOWN IN LA UNION

PA031720 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] This is a report from companera Mabel on our heroic militias' activities in La Union Department.

On Thursday, 1 September, the FMLN's revolutionary militias took Poloros and distributed propaganda material that denounced the North American imperialist maneuvers and the plans of CONARA [National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas] and reported on our revolution's advances throughout the country.

This action in Poloros by our militias lasted until 1200. Meanwhile, militia squads patrolled several access routes. One of those squads detected enemy forces at La Leona Hill and attacked them, forcing them to abandon their position without responding to our attack.

FARABUNDO MARTI OUTLINES RECENT MILITARY ACTIONS

'Hard Blows' Dealt Offensive

PA041933 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 4 Sep 83

[War Bulletin issued by the FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Central Front in El Salvador; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 22 August, troops of the puppet Army began an offensive in the northern and northeastern parts of Tenancingo, with the following objectives:

1. To comb the area in order to annihilate our FMLN revolutionary forces.

2. To repair electric power posts in the areas of Guadelupe, (Casas Nuevas) and Tenango.

Ten companies from the Atlacatl Battalion, four companies from the 1st Brigade's Second Cazadores Battalion, five companies from the 5th Detachment, five companies from the 2d Detachment, and two companies from the 1st Detachment participated in the operation, occupying positions at the El Cerron Grande Dam and at El Cacao. The Artillery Brigade's 1st Mortar Battalion took positions at the Las Guaras Bridge, and subsequently in Suchitoto; the National Navy's 1st Company, stationed in (Sanson), patrolled the Suchitlan Lake; the National Guard's 1st Company and a Treasury Police Company established positions on the new road and were headquartered in El Roblar, under the orders of Colonels Blandon, Cepeda, and Domingo Monterrosa.

As of 26 August, the genocidal Army had advanced in four different directions: the Tejutepeque 1st Brigade 2d Detachment advanced toward the Plan de las Mesas Hill, (Asacuampo) Hill, and La Cruz. The second group, from the Atlacatl Battalion, advanced from Tejutepeque toward Guiliguiste, (Peten), and the La Isla farm in Rosario Tablon. The third and main group from the 5th Detachment advanced from Santa Cruz Michapa toward (Naranjera), (Apalchan), and Tenancingo. The fourth group, from the 1st Brigade, moved from Las Guaras Bridge on the road to Suchitoto, toward the Sucio River, San Francisco, and Rosario Perico. These movements were supported with artillery fire [word indistinct] Las Cruces.

In the Las Guaras area, clashes took place near the Azacualpa Hill, in Guiliguiste and in La Cruz on two occasions, as well as in (Copalchan) and Tenancingo.

On 27 August, the enemy continued to advance in two directions:

1. From La Cruz toward San Antonio, Guadalupe, (Casas Nuevas), and Tenango; and

2. From Rosario Perico toward Guadalupe and Tenango.

We inflicted 158 casualties on the enemy on 30 August, including 35 in (Casaboyos) in the area of Rosario Perico, and 30 as a result of an ambush on the new road. We seized an M-16 rifle while fighting in Guiliguiste. For our part, we suffered four slightly wounded, and two heroic guerrilla combatants from our people's forces were killed in action.

The third phase of the enemy's offensive continued toward heroic Guazapa Hill, where our brave combatants have continued to deal hard blows to the enemy, as in the first and second phases, as we have previously mentioned. This once again shows that General Vides Casanova, the defeated general, continues to lose his puppet forces in areas under the FMLN's control [words indistinct].

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commanders Ricardo, Geronimo, and Eduardo

Urban Commando Actions Reported

PA022214 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpts] All the people of the city of San Marcos witnessed the harassment of the local military command post by guerrilla rifle fire on 1 August.

At 1830 on 2 August, the genocidal National Guard had to withdraw more than 20 casualties from an armored vehicle that dared to travel on the northern trunk highway.

There is no weapon that the people do not use in their anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist war. The enemy found this out when our explosives were set off against the Directorate of Statistics and Census on 6 August.

On 7 August the northern trunk highway became unusable for the regime. That same day our urban commandos sabotaged an electrical substation and power lines between [name indistinct] and Apopa. But they did not stop there. Instead, they attacked the command post in the city of Apopa.

The following day, the explosion of bombs was once again heard against the oligarchy's banks. [words indistinct] on 8 August against the Savings and Loan Association. On 9 August, the civil defense post in Mejicanos was attacked.

At the end of August our urban commandos once again returned to the trunk highway. On this third occasion, the genocidal National Guard lost a truck at km 11 of the northern trunk highway on 22 August. The henchmen were going to relieve the (?soldiers) at Las Canas Bridge, but a mine exploded as they passed. Our combatants had already left, but the genocidal guardsmen who survived continued to fire [words indistinct] for 5 minutes. Our urban commandos carried out these revolutionary (?actions) in solidarity with the combatants of the FMLN Modesto Ramirez Central Front.

GUATEMALA

ANDRADE COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH U.S. ENVOY

PA060432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0101 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade reiterated today that his country supports the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and described his meeting with U.S. special envoy Richard Stone as "cordial."

Regarding his interview with Stone last night, Andrade said that its objective was to exchange viewpoints and discuss Central American affairs. The foreign minister said that Stone informed him about the talks he has held in Central America with government officials as well as his nonofficial contacts with opposition representatives and rebel leaders from El Salvador.

Andrade said that the meeting was "cordial, frank, and sincere," and reminded newsmen that this was his first meeting with President Reagan's special envoy to Central America.

PGT REBELS KILL 12 IN CHIQUIMULA DEPARTMENT

PA052014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1508 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Twelve persons, including women and children, were machinegunned to death by an alleged guerrilla group in the village of San Miguel in the department of Chiquimula in the eastern part of the country.

The report by the Army Public Relations Office added that a group of the "Guatemalan Labor Party" arrived yesterday, Sunday, at dawn in San Miguel village, and after sacking the homes killed four men, five women, and three children. The report added that the rebels forced several of the village people to distribute propaganda with the acronym "PGT."

The incident occurred in a region of the country where the guerrillas have not been active and have not been engaging in clashes with the Army.

Meanwhile, it was reported that 44 peasants turned themselves over to the Army this past weekend in the strife-torn department of El Quiche in the western part of the country after having been held "captive" by a rebel group.

The police reported that 50 bodies were found in various parts of the country during the past week.

HAVANA REPORTS CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON ARMY

PA051605 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Army has admitted it suffered 11 casualties during clashes in the past days with guerrilla forces of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization. The sources added that the actions took place in San Marcos Department.

Government soldiers have also been intercepted during the past days by rebels of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, who caused them several casualties.

These two rebel organizations are part of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, which is also comprised of the Guatemalan Labor Party and the Rebel Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

NEW POLICE OFFICIAL -- Government Minister Adolfo Cabrera Enriquez has sworn in Colonel Marco Antonio Castellanos Pacheco as new general director of the Treasury Police. [Summary] [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 1740 GMT 2 Sep 83 PA]

NEWSPAPER BEGINS CIRCULATION -- A daily newspaper, LA PALABRA, began circulating today in Guatemala. The paper is published by the Christian Communications Center and is directed by Rafael Escobar Arguello. Escobar Arguello was under secretary for the presidency's Public Relations Office during General Efrain Rios Monit's administration. [Summary] [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Sep 83 PA]

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA OUTLINES PROPOSAL FOR CONTADORA MEETING

PA060454 Tegucigalpa Radio America Network in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Sep 83

[News conference by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica with international correspondents at the Foreign Secretariat on 5 September -- live]

[Excerpts] [Paz Barnica] On 1 September, President Roberto Suazo Cordova sent a letter to approximately 50 nations of the international community with which Honduras has relations.

The letter stressed the firm stand of the Honduran Government in favor of dialogue and negotiations and the internal defense measures the Honduran Government has been forced to adopt in view of the response and attitude of the Nicaraguan Government.

The letter notes that Honduras expects Nicaragua to modify its behavior at the upcoming Contadora meeting so that it may contribute to the solution desired by all Central Americans -- a global and regional solution.

In the past few weeks the Contadora Group has contributed to creating a climate of detente in Central America; therefore, we believe we are in good position to advance toward practical realization of peace in Central America. But in order to do so, it is necessary to eliminate a number of obstacles to peace, such as Nicaragua's excessive arms buildup, the 17,000 foreign advisers now in that country, the constant violations of the principle of nonintervention, and the violations of the principle of the people's right to self-determination.

At the upcoming Contadora meeting, on the basis of the agenda approved in May and the document submitted by four Central American foreign ministers in July, the Honduran Government will make a specific proposal that will permit the Contradora Group to achieve the success that we all desire. We belive that such a success can be achieved if there is a political willingness on the part of all the countries and if Nicaragua changes its attitude.

This proposal, in accordance with the agenda approved in May, includes: In the first area, the political area, in addition to the conceptual framework, involving theory and doctrine, a beginning or continuation of the process of internal reconciliation; the implementation of an electoral process that could be fully, internationally guaranteed, which should culminate in free elections within the first 6 months of 1984; the guarantee of respect for and promotion of human rights, civilian and political, including the rights of ethnic minorities.

The second area deals with security matters, including the arms buildup, removal of foreign advisers, illegal arms traffic within the region and from abroad, and political and armed destabilizing actions. We will also propose the creation of a working group to study security aspects, which could include the participation of members of armed forces and security forces of the five Central American countries and the four Contradora Group member nations.

The third and last area relates to economic and social issues. It includes subregional cooperation and trade, and other similar systems. We will ask for the creation of a working group for this economic and social area. Certain topics of the agenda, because of their nature, require international vigilance and supervision. These international control measures must be incorporated in a general treaty or convention of a Central American regional scope, containing simultaneous commitments duly guaranteed and internationally verified, as an effective means to achieve a solid and permanent peace in Central America.

Honduras does not seek to be an economic factor in Central America or set itself up as anyone's guardian, but it expects to play a role fostering equilibrium in Central America.

[Unidentified reporter] Some reporters, including myself, wish to know why the Honduran Government continues to deny what so many people know to be a fact and [passage indistinct] consistent with the spirit of peacefulness [passage indistinct]?

[Paz Barnica] The Honduran Government has shown with facts its firm support for the Contadora Group efforts. It is of utmost importance, however, that members of the international press [words indistinct] should also firmly support the Contadora Group efforts, objectively considering which government represents a menace to peace, security, and democracy in the area.

Honduras does not intend to attack anyone or to become a platform for intervention against other states. Honduras, however, borders Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, all of which have internal conflicts.

The Honduran Government is trying to control those groups who try to cross or who have crossed the Honduran border through difficult terrain or blind spots, because we do not have an army of 130,000 men like Nicaragua to guard every inch of our borders. What is actually happening is that there are Nicaraguans facing Nicaraguans on Nicaragua territory.

Honduras is a continual victim of intervention and acts of aggression on the part of the Nicaraguan Government. We have proof that people have been trained in Nicaragua to enter Honduras to overthrow the constitutional government elected by the people. The Nicaraguan Government has not denied this. In fact, there are statements on record, which have appeared in the international press, in which the Ortega commanders have declared they would back any guerrilla movement against the Honduran constitutional government.

I trust that when you go to Nicaragua you will also ask Foreign Minister D'Escoto and the commanders of the Nicaraguan Government why they intervene and continue to intervene in the internal affairs of the other Central American countries.

[Unidentified reporter] Could the United States participate directly in the plan?

[Paz Barnica] The solution of the Central American conflict according to the efforts carried out by the Contadora Group is being conducted with the exclusive participation of the nine foreign ministers. This is a fact, and I think we should continue along that line. It is not a matter of solving the problems between Honduras and Nicaragua. This is necessary and urgent, but it is just one aspect of a series of problems contributing to the crisis.

The problems between Honduras and Nicaragua, which have greatly diminished in recent weeks, are an isolated aspect of a regional problem. Nicaragua also has problems with Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you give us more information on your trip to Brussels?

[Paz Barnica] From 13 to 15 September we will hold in Brussels a meeting related to Central American economic development, planned since last year by President Roberto Suazo Cordova's constitutional and democratic government, with the participation of the other Central American countries. In this meeting, the Central American countries will seek the support and cooperation of the international financial community to overcome their economic crisis.

From this meeting -- which is fundamental in obtaining aid from the international community; the World Bank; the IMF; the Inter-American Development Bank, which is responsible for coordinating this meeting; the European industrialized countries; and the EEC -- we hope to obtain an affirmative reply, inasmuch as economic and social development constitutes a fundamental pillar for strengthening peace and democratic institutions.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Paz Barnica] There is a written commitment from the Nicaraguan Government to the OAS to promote an electoral process as soon as possible, but more than 4 years have elapsed and nothing has been done in that respect.

Can there be free elections in Nicaragua without first having an internal reconciliation process? It seems to me -- and I am not trying to meddle in the internal affairs of other countries -- that any country experiencing a conflict as serious as the one you mentioned must hold dialogue between the government and the opposition, without excluding anyone, in order to establish a climate of social peace that will permit the establishment of a democratic government through the electoral process.

[Unidentified reporter] You are only talking about Nicaragua, but the election problem is jsut as serious in El Salvador, where the government and the opposition are not holding a dialogue.

[Paz Barnica] I have read the contents of a proposal referring to electoral processes and internal reconciliation in all Central American countries that have internal conflicts [words indistinct] the rule should be applied to all, without exception.

[Unidentified reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Paz Barnica] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will arrive in Tegucigalpa, Honduras on 7 September. He will be received by President Suazo Cordova, the Armed Forces commander in chief, and other high-ranking government officials. We see the visit of this top U.S. Government official as part of the existing cooperation between the United States and Honduras, a cooperation based on mutual respect and interdependency.

[Unidentified reporter] It has been said publicly that Deputy Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda is ill and therefore has been dismissed.

[Paz Barnica] Arnulfo Pineda Lopez was indeed feeling ill and went to Houston for a medical checkup. They found he had a fibroma in a lung, which was operated on, and he is recovering. By the middle of September he will resume his duties as deputy foreign secretary, because he is a very capable, valuable, and worthy person, who, with the best of good will and honesty, contributes to the duties assigned to him by the democratic and constitutional government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

I want to thank you, foreign and local newsmen, for attending this news conference to exchange views -- especially the foreign newsmen, because I see the local newsmen daily, as they are always welcome at the Foreign Secretariat. I wish to express fraternal greetings to foreign newsmen and to ask them on behalf of the Honduran Government to convey a message of faith in the destiny of Central America and an unswerving determination to struggle for peace in the region, because we believe that peace, democracy, security and cooperation for development, within norms of conduct similar to those of President Suazo Cordova's Government, should be the destiny of Central Americans now and in the future. Thank you.

AUTHORITIES ARREST SUSPECTED GUERRILLAS IN YORO

PA062110 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] According to official 180th Brigade sources, headquartered in San Pedro Sula, the authorities captured two alleged guerrillas yesterday in the Merendom Mountains in Yoro Department.

The alleged guerrillas will be questioned to establish what activities they had engaged in and what actions they were planning in the country.

These arrests are a result of the intense search operations that Army units specialized in antiguerrilla warfare are carrying out in the Merendon Mountains and in [words indistinct] in Yoro Department.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS DISCUSS MILITARY SERVICE, OTHER ISSUES

PA040113 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 3 Sep 83

["Face the People" program with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government Junta; Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto; several ministers and deputy ministers; and various government officials, in the German Pomares neighborhood of Managua -- monitored in progress]

[Excerpts] [Question indistinct on the Patriotic Military Service Bill]

[Ortega] There have been various reactions to the Patriotic Military Service Bill. [Words indistinct] whether the proposal on patriotic military service is really just. Of course it is a just proposal, particularly because this country is being openly attacked by the U.S. Government. We have not invented the fact that the U.S. Government is attacking us. The U.S. Government has admitted this. President Reagan has demanded that the U.S. Congress approve million-dollar allocations to continue the attack on Nicaragua. Therefore, we are the victims of foreign aggression. As a result, the revolution's position on establishing patriotic military service to confront that aggression is just. You must remember that during Somozist times, in addition to the National Guard there was the [words indistinct]. It was a service in favor of the Somozist dictatorship. It was called the civil reserve [words indistinct]. It forced the workers, peasants, and government employees to serve Somoza and to attack the Nicaraguan people. It existed for years [words indistinct]. Now, as we are trying to defend the national sovereignty and territorial integrity which are threatened by a foreign power called the United States, which supports the Honduran Army and the Somozist guardsmen, it is just that we establish patriotic military service.

[Question indistinct on military service law]

[Ramirez Mercado] We have heard that some desperate parents are sending their sons out of Nicaragua so they will not have to join the patriotic military service. There are two important things to be said in this regard: First, those parents are obviously not from a neighborhood like this one. Second, they are a minority. They are a very small sector [words indistinct]. We must state that the revolutions [words indistinct]. There has always been a minority that will leave a country experiencing a revolution because it does not agree with the measures being implemented. For example, incredible as it may sound, in the United States [words indistinct]. There was an armed revolution in the United States. When it took place, those who did not agree with the U.S. revolution left the country. Thousands of U.S. reactionaries left for Canada. I am not talking about a small minority. Almost one-third of the U.S. population went to live in Canada because they did not want that revolution. They did not agree with the changes taking place in the United States at that time.

Of course, those people were not the ones who had fought for the revolution in the United States. They were the ones who had sided with the British king. Those who left were the wealthiest and most powerful people, because they did not agree with the revolution. Therefore, there is always a minority that will want to leave. Are any poor and humble Nicaraguans leaving the country? Those who have the economic means and, more importantly, the mentality to do so, are the ones leaving. They have never really been Nicaraguans. When a person quickly removes his son from the country, he does so because he does not want to risk his son's life in defense of Nicaragua. Nevertheless, they send them to the United States where, after a short time, they will have to fight for Yankee interests. This is established in U.S. law. After living for a specific period in the United States, a young man has to go fight. He has to perform military service in the United States. As a result, these people are really U.S. citizens. That is where they want their sons to do military service, rather than in Nicaragua. That is why the defense of this revolution is really in the hands of the people. It is really in the hands of the most humble people [words indistinct] who feel they have the right and duty to defend the revolution.

Who will defend this revolution? The beneficiaries of this revolution. As Commander Ortega said, this is not a revolution in name only. A revolution effectively exists here. That revolution must be defended. In the past, those who seized land because they had none [words indistinct] and if that land had an owner, the national guardsmen would evict them. The weapons were aimed at the poor and were used to crush their rights. How are the weapons used now? They are used so that no one can evict the people who are occupying the land given them by the revolution. That is the purpose of the weapons. The people have been given access to the land.

[Question indistinct]

[Ramirez Mercado] For democracy, for religion, for Catholicism. The Somozist guardsmen are fighting for the return of their [word indistinct], brothels, and bars, for exploitation of the poor by departmental governors again, for prostitution, for gambling, for stealing [words indistinct]. Those are the things the Somozist guardsmen are fighting for. The Somozist guardsmen cannot tell us tales about democracy as if we had not suffered their democracy for 50 years. The Somozist guardsmen are going to use their rifles against the Nicaraguan poor [words indistinct] as they did for so many years. All those in this country who say we must not fight the Somozist guardsmen and that we must not take up weapons because that is not our duty, are with the Somozist guardsmen. Therefore, one is either with or against the Somozist guardsmen. There is no other alternatives. Therefore, no matter how some may try to disguise themselves and to speak against military service and the duty to take up weapons to defend the revolution, those people, whoever they are, are speaking in favor of the Somozist guardsmen. And it would be better if those who are in favor of the Somozist guardsmen would way so once and fo all, so that we will known who we (?are fighting). [applause]

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Regarding patriotic military service, we can say that the companero has correctly stated the problem. As the companero said, it is an honor to take up weapons in Nicaragua. Not just anyone will take up weapons in Nicaragua. This is the people's right. Obviously, we will not force a hesitant person, a counterrevolutionary, or someone who thinks like a counterrevolutionary to go [words indistinct] distorting the defense of the revolution. The defense of the revolution is [words indistinct] and it is an honor to fight in defense of the revolution. But we have to seek a way to commit the entire nation, all the population, [words indistinct] and being aware of the imprtance of defense. Some Nicaraguans are irresolute because they are confused [words indistinct] defend the revolution anywhere. The other problem is that of the students.

The students [words indistinct] and they are being taken out of Nicaragua by their parents so they will not serve in the military. Those primarily responsible are the parents, because perhaps the youths want to serve, but they are being taken out of the country. So we have a problem [words indistinct] that minority sector that is opposed to the revolution and that is logically willing, as Companero Ramirez said, to go to the United States to serve in the U.S. Army, but is not willing to serve in this country. Those people are not really Nicaraguans. The patriotic military service is showing who the real Nicaraguans are and who have been disguised as Nicaraguans; who are identified with the people, who are part of the people, and who are the enemies of Somozism, and these who have been disguised as friends of the people but are really Somozists.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto] The companero asked what measures the revolutionary government is taking with regard to the presence of the U.S. fleet off the Central American coast. We have formally protested and denounced this action as an act of war and provocation. It is extremely dangerous, especially when linked to the joint maneuvers that are being carried out with the Honduran Army. But [words indistinct] what we are doing is preparing for any eventuality, invasion, or greater attack on Nicaragua that at some point might involve U.S. Army troops.

As to the second question concerning cooperation of the Honduran and Costa Rican authorities regarding the kidnapping of Nicaraguan citizens by counterrevolutionaries directed and financed by U.S. imperialism, I think the most important thing in this regard is that we differentiate between the Honduran attitude and that of Costa Rica. They are two different situations. The Honduran attitude is one of undisguised [word indistinct]. They simply deny [words indistinct] is a country that is [words indistinct]. It has completely relinquished its sovereignty to the United States. [passage indistinct] In Costa Rica there is a mixed Costa Rican-Nicaraguan commission through which we discuss problems that might exist and I would say that [words indistinct] is advancing [words indistinct].

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ, MINISTERS LEAVE FOR DPRK

PA061450 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0427 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, left today for North Korea in response to an invitation by Kim Il-song; president of that Asian country. The Nicaraguan mission will participate in the official events to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The delegation includes Rodrigo Reyes, minister secretary of the secretariat of the junta, Tourism Minister Herty Lewites, Industry Minister Emilio Baltadano; Foreign Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco [as received]; Sandinist Navy Commander Richard Lugo; and Walter Ferrety, chief of the National Police.

The mission's departure was private; therefore, Ramirez did not make any statement to newsmen.

In April of last year another Nicaraguan delegation, headed by Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas, also visited the DPRK.

TINOCO AT GENEVA UN MEETING ON PALESTINIAN QUESTION

PA021332 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan delegation to the UN International Conference on the Palestinian question, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, was elected to one of the vice presidencies of the meeting, being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

The conference, which was inaugurated by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on 29 August, will last until 7 September. It will review the Middle East situation, which, according to the participants, represents a threat to world peace.

At the outset of the meeting, the PLO, which received the status of full participant, expressed, through Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the Political Department of that unquestionable vanguard of this struggling Arab people, rejection of the U.S. attempt to perpetuate Zionist colonialism in the area.

HAVANA CITES CHARGES OF CIA FILM 'HOAX,' PROTEST

FL062114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1820 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] (Freddy Balsan), executive secretary of the Latin American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal, has charged that the Reagan administration has forced the television networks of several countries in the region to show the film made by the CIA entitled "Nicaragua, Epicenter of Danger."

(Balsan) told a press conference in Managua that the producers of the fraudulent film, by showing the murders of peasants, were trying to pin those crimes on the Sandinist People's Army. He said that that clumsy hoax perpetrated by the Reagan administration provoked indignation in Venezuela, where radio and television employees have organized a protest against the showing of such a film.

(Freddy Balsan) stressed that this was not the first time that White House authorities had shamelessly fabricated lies aimed at denigrating the Nicaraguan revolution.

HAVANA REPORTS GOVERNMENT'S COFFEE RENEWAL PROGRAM

PA042032 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government will soon be promoting a 5-year program for the renewal of coffee plantations. The goal is to increase national coffee production by nearly 14,000 metric tons as of 1988.

According to (Henry Mathews), director of coffee and cacao at the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform, the plan will affect 9,450 hectares, and will cost approximately $42 million. He added that once the program is fully operational, it will create jobs for 10,700 Nicaraguans and generate an additional $33 million per year in revenue from sales.

The government will provide the necessary financing to private and state farms, but they must assume responsibility for the technical transformation in their plantations.

ARDE CLAIMS TO HAVE DOWNED SOVIET-MADE PLANE

PA060327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0159 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 5 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) announced today over its communications network that it has downed a Sandinist Soviet-made airplane. According to the announcement, five airplanes from the Sandinist Air Force attacked ARDE positions with bombs and rockets on Saturday. The ARDE rebel forces are led by Eden Pastora. According to the same transmission, the rebels responded with RPG-7 rockets, and a peasant from Rio San Juan Department named Martin Lopez ("Robinson") hit and downed one of the Antonov reconnaissance planes. The incident occurred close to La Azucena, in the vicinity of San Carlos, Nicaragua. The plane fell to earth in Morrillo, a port on the Great Lake, the announcement added.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC FRONT JOINS ARDE RANKS

PA031140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0132 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The directorate of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front [Frente Solidario Democrata Cristiano -- FSDC], an organization of democrats in exile, has announced the reason behind its decision to fully join "ARDE" (Democratic Revolutionary Alliance). Jose Davila, the political coordinator of the Nicaraguan Christian Democrats in exile, affirmed that the decision is "patriotic and necessary," because "there is no hope that the 'FSLN' (Sandinist National Liberation Front) will return to the democratic path" of the original revolutionary process. "The deviation of the revolution toward a Marxist-Leninist model of Cuban-Soviet inspiration, which began in the early months of the revolutionary victory, was confirmed in March 1982 with the imposition of a state of emergency to cover up their totalitarian characteristics," the "FSDC" announcement noted. Davila also pointed out that they have "the understanding and support" of the parties and international unions of the same ideology.

According to the Christian Democratic directorate, which is headquartered in this capital, "the deviation toward Marxism-Leninism has left no alternative to the Nicaraguan people but to begin a struggle to recover the revolution."

For that reason, they "support and ratify" what the ARDE leaders (Alfonso Robelo, Eden Pastora, and Brooklyn Rivera) have done, and their statement of principles for the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Meanwhile, Alfonso Robelo pointed out that the ARDE statement of principles has been enriched by Christian Democratic ideas, since it includes points referring to the participation of workers in self-managed enterprises and the demilitarization of the army until its disappearance. This, Robelo added, is a replica of the Costa Rican model, "a country which, once the army disappeared, became the most representative democracy in America."

Jose Davila declared that they "trust in God and in the firmness of the Nicaraguan people to achieve for the first time freedom, democracy, and independence" for their fellow men.

HAVANA CITES U.S. DAILY ON ROK PLANE INCIDENT

FL061452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The New York daily SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER,[as heard] has said that the South Korean airplane which violated Soviet airspace was probably gathering intelligence for the United States. The newspaper cited an unidentified official with close ties to U.S. Army espionage services, who said that commercial airplanes of countries friendly to Washington have been equipped with still and movie cameras and with other instruments to gather intelligence information.

The U.S. newspaper said that the data collected are turned over to the U.S. Government. It added that (?Ernest Buckman), an expert on national security and editor of the TIMES magazine, said that Korean Airlines airplanes regularly violated Soviet airspace during espionage missions.

According to the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER, the crews of these airplanes include a number of South Korean Air Force personnel.

'LAWLESS' GROUP PENETRATES SOVIET UN RESIDENCE

FL061232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] It has been learned that on 4 September a large and lawless group of people penetrated the premises of the residence of the permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations. The action was clearly stimulated by Yankee authorities. After pushing aside the guards and breaking down the entrance gates to the premises, the crowd organized a repulsive disturbance on the grounds of the Soviet residence, causing extensive damage.

COMMENTARY SAYS SALVADOR ARMY CANNOT WIN WAR

PA061329 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpt] No one doubts anymore that the Salvadoran Army is incapable of winning the war against the FMLN rebel forces. The Salvadoran Army's constant defeats in the past 18 months confirm this, and the U.S. Government can no longer deny it. Aware of this, Washington is trying to keep the Salvadoran genocidal regime in power through every means possible, including large weapons shipments and economic aid. Simultaneously, it is engaged in political and diplomatic games in an effort to gain time and draft a new strategy involving its Central American allies in the Salvadoran conflict.

In recent remarks made by Salvadoran revolutionary leader Ruben Zamora in Bonn, he noted it would be unrealistic to think the Salvadoran war will last more than 4 or 5 years. The country's current economic and social deterioration and the crisis of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, he said, will force the United States to intervene directly, invade El Salvador, or negotiate. These are the only alternatives.

Zamora also stated that the alternative of a U.S. invasion seems to be Washington's choice. The logistical preparation the U.S. Government is carrying out in Central America indicates this is the path the White House has chosen. He mentioned that the threatening joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers underway in the region since 4 August are a factor that must be taken into account.

HAVANA COMMENTARY BLASTS PINOCHET REGIME

FL062355 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Commentary by Jaime Porcel: "Pinochet's Last Card"]

[Text] Another national protest against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet has been called for this week. It is the fifth such massive protest in just a few months as the Chilean people continue to demonstrate their deep hatred of the military authorities responsible for establishing a fascist government in that South American country.

The responses of the militarymen have been both varied and contradictory. Police violence, which resulted in a large number of dead and wounded, marks the usual behavior of a government which got into power through political assassinatiin. At the same time, the militarymen, through alleged concessions to the opposition and electoral promises, want to present a different picture of the regime. This is General Pinochet's last card.

In a few days it will have been 10 years since fascism assumed power in Chile. The military coupists have taken this opportunity to schedule a number of official ceremonies to celebrate the occasion. The truth is that the Chileans will be in mourning because the military group's rise to power coincides with the anniversary of the death of President Salvador Allende and the fall of the Popular Unity government.

Although the Chilean regime's propaganda talks about the stability and tranquillity of its society, the truth is that the authorities, through police terror which has sorrowfully become official policy, succeeded in containing a wave of discontent and hate which no other Chilean government ever deserved.

For Chileans, the 10 years of dictatorship have been 10 years of horror. A decade after taking Chile's political leadership through a coup d'etat, the military government established at the point of a bayonet has a disastrous record. Industries which had been placed under the economic leadership of the state during the Popular Unity government were put back into the hands of transnational companies. The Chilean economy, like a decrepit and termite-ridden building, creaks under the weight of IMF demands. Inflation has run rampant, hundreds of national enterprises have become bankrupt, and the people, drowned by repression and the high cost of living, have taken a giant step backward in the quality of their lives.

This is the well-known negative result of the establishment of fascist regimes which serve the darkest forces in the history of capitalism.

Coup To Be Commemorated

FL022246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Demonstrations of solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people and in memory of President Salvador Allende will be held throughout the country during 4-13 September, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Popular Unity government.

This was announced in a press conference attended by representatives of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with Antifascist Resistance and international organizations and institutions.

The significance of this event is emphasized at a time when there is an open resurgence of the popular offensive against the fascist dictatorship.

Among the activities to be carried out are productive encounters, speeches, and convocations about the antifascist struggle in Chile and meetings with Chilean students and political exiles living in Cuba.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO HUNGARY

FL061803 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest -- Idalberto Ladron de Guevara, attorney general of Cuba, has arrived in Hungary to pay an official visit to exchange experiences with his Hungarian colleagues. Ladron was received at the airport by Tibor Lebai, supreme state deputy prosecutor, and Jorge Rodriguez Grillo, commercial attache of the Cuban Embassy.

Ladron de Guevara, who was invited by his colleage Karoly Szijarto, is presiding over a delegation composed of Omar Cardenas, Santi Spiritus Province attorney general; Eliecer Perez, chief of the secretariat of the attorney general's office; and Miguel Garcia, from the training department [departamento de capacitacion].

CUBA-BURUNDI COMMISSION MEETS IN HAVANA

FL021451 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The third session of the intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Cuba and Burundi began yesterday at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. The Cuban delegation is headed by Joaquin Benavides, minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, and the Burundi delegation is headed by Public Health Minister Fidele Bizimana.

At the talks the delegations will review the cooperation plans between the two countries for the period 1982-1983, principally in the fields of public health and agriculture. The meetings of this third intergovernmental commission will end on 5 September.

Trade Relations Discussed

FL051457 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Ricardo Cabrizas, foreign trade minister of Cuba, has received Fidele Bizimana, public health minister of Burundi, who is heading a delegation from his country to the third intergovernmental meeting of the joint Cuba-Burundi commission. Minister Bizimana was accompanied by (Jacques Aquizamana), director of the Foreign Ministry, and (Alexis Banunau), director general of the livestock department of the Agriculture Ministry.

Cuban Minister Cabrizas was accompanied by Ramiro Rodriguez, Cuban ambassador to Burundi, and Abdo Soto, deputy director of Sub-Saharan Africa.

The development of bilateral commercial relations between the two countries was discussed during the meeting.

Commercial Agreement Signed

FL061801 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Ricardo Cabrizas, foreign trade minister of Cuba, and Fidele Bizimana, public health minister of Burundi, signed a commercial agreement during the closing ceremony of the third intergovernmental session for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Cuba and Burundi.

The Burundi minister also signed a public health, agriculture, education, and sugar industry agreement for 1983-1985. Joaquin Benavides, minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, signed for Cuba.

Fidele Bizimana expressed his gratitude for the economic aid provided by the Cuban Communist Party and Government to his people and expressed the desire to intensify cooperation between the two countries.

RAUL CASTRO INAUGURATES MTT CADRE SCHOOL

FL030150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Excerpts] This afternoon the Provincial School for Commanding Cadres of the Territorial Troops Militia was opened in Pinar del Rio in a ceremony presided over by Army General Raul Castro, minister of the FAR.

[Begin Castro recording in progress] ...it is not only for this beautiful and magnificent school, which you have constructed in such a short time, but for all the work related to defense that is being carried out by the people of Pinar del Rio, their governing bodies, mass and social organizations under the direction of the party.

We really do not have the slightest doubt that if some unfortunate day we had to make use of this gigantic [words indistinct] we do not have the slightest doubt, I repeat, that in the same way that the inhabitants of Pinar del Rio knew how to fulfill 100 percent of the obligations they pledged to fulfill, in the same way, they will also know how to fulfill the sacred obligation of making any aggressor bite the dust of defeat. [end recording]

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES NAVY ON ANNIVERSARY

FL051221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Letter from Cuban Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, to the members of the Revolutionary Navy -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On the 20th anniversary of the Revolutionary Navy, we send our warmest greeting to all those who over the years contributed with their efforts and dedication to its improvement and development, especially to its founders.

On this date that we celebrate Revolutionary Navy Day we remember with deep gratitude the courageous group of sailors who on 5 September 1957, under the direction of the 26 July Movement, in a determined gesture of patriotism and rebellion, carried out, beside the heroic people of Cienfuegos, an unforgettable event in our nation's history.

The establishment of the Revolutionary Navy in 1963 represented an important organizational step in the organic improvement of the Revolutionary Armed Forces by providing them with the new and complex technology that reached us in a solidarity gesture from the fraternal Soviet Union, which increased our fighting capacity.

With the conviction that you will continue to make every effort to achieve new operational, fighting, and political goals, and mobilization and fighting preparedness, I congratulate you in the name of the party's Central Committee, the Government, the commander in chief, and in my own name, and wish you success in the fulfillment of your missions. Fraternally yours, Army General Raul Castro Ruz.

Attends Cienfuegos Ceremony

FL061408 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR, presided over the ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy [MGR] yesterday at the Central Naval District rifle range in Cienfuegos.

Also present were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Julio Camacho Aguilera, both members of the Politburo.

Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, member of the Central Committee, first vice minister of the FAR, and chief of the general staff, was in charge of the conclusion of the activity.

Div Gen Rosales del Toro said that MGR Day has its origins in the heroism of the 5 September people's uprising. He said that this date is an important milestone in the history of the fatherland and an essential element in the combative glories of our people.

He added that in the past two decades, this branch of the Armed Forces has achieved great advances in the technical field, the perfection of its organic structure, the cohesion of its command structure, and the consolidation of the political, moral, and disciplinary state of the troops.

Div Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro pointed out that during the current academic year, MGR forces should make a special effort in their combat and political training in order to be ready for the demands of an all-out war, should one break out.

BRAVO OPENS ASSEMBLIES FOR DELEGATE REPORTS

FL021230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], called on all concerned to help the initial assemblies for delegates to report to their constituents, to achieve a higher attendance, and to be more enthusiastic and efficient as a fitting tribute to the 30th anniversary of Moncada.

Bravo, who is also member of the party Central Committee, read the speech last night in Sancti Spiritus, which opened the second period of assemblies for delegates to report to their constituents. He said these meetings are an expression of the most democratic, beautiful, and important of socialist institutions.

Opening the process of the 10,735 delegates from the country's electoral constituencies, Bravo exhorted those concerned to make this period of assemblies a step forward in the improvement and entrenchment of our democratic institutions.

The opening ceremony, held in electoral district No 11 of the main municipality of Sancti Spiritus, was also presided ober by Jorge Lezcano and Jose Aranaburo, vice president and secretary of the ANPP, respectively.

JAMAICA'S SEAGA ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL062014 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1715 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga has arrived in the country today for an official 48-hour visit. He was received with the customary honors at Las Americas International Airport by the president of the republic, Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco.

The Jamaican prime minister was accompanied by his wife; Foreign Affairs Minister Neville Gallimore; chief of the National Planning Agency, Henry Brown; special assistant to the prime minister, (Dorothy Carter); Press Secretary [name indistinct] (Hunter); special assistant to Dr Seaga, [name indistinct]; other officials; a private sector delegation headed by the president of Jamaican Manufacturers Association, (Anthony Williams); and the president of the Jamaican Exporters Association, Geoffrey Messado.

The Jamaican delegation was welcomed at the airport by Dominican Foreign Minister Dr Jose Augusto Vega Imbert; Secretary of the Presidency Hatuey de Camps; secretary of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Ramiro Matos Gonzalez; other members of the cabinet, and First Lady (Cela Mera de Jorge). Following a meeting at the National Palace, President Jorge Blanco and Prime Minister Seaga, accompanied by their respective delegations, went on an automotive tour of the colonial section of Santo Domingo.

RADIO CLARIN PROGRAM SUSPENSION JUSTIFIED

FL061919 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 31 Aug 83 pp 1, 12

[By R. Rodriguz Gomez]

[Excerpts] The executive branch's legal department has determined that the General Directorate of Telecommunications has the legal authority to suspend a radio program produced by Radio Clarin aimed at censuring the Cuban Government. Emmanuel Esquea Guerrero said in a written statement released last night by the presidential press office that the General Directorate of Telecommunications did not have to go through the courts to suspend the program in question.

Radio Clarin was daily broadcasting a 7-hour program exclusively to criticize the Cuban authorities and to promote the establishment of a new government in Cuba.

Esquea Guerrero said that "in the present case, it was not a simple case of exercising the freedom of expression but of a systematic political activity against a foreign government by using the Dominican Republic, regardless of the consequences that this action could cause." The official added that Radio Clarin was violating the country's Constitution, the criminal code, the law on expressing and disseminating thought, and the telecommunications law.

The executive branch's legal adviser said that the law even authorizes the General Directorate of Telecommunications to definitely cancel the license or permit of any broadcasting station for violating the law. He added that if the General Directorate of Telecommunications has the authority to close a broadcasting station, it is obviously authorized to suspend one program.

HAITI

CONSTITUTION SPARKS RUMOR ON DUVALIER'S HEALTH

PA040000 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1418 GMT 3 Sep 83

[By Simon Badal]

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 3 Sep (EFE) -- A new Constitution has been approved in Haiti to modify the lifetime presidency of Jean-Claude Duvalier and to give him the right to appoint his successor. The approval of this Constitution by the Congress has given rise to the rumor that the president is ill and will soon travel abroad for a medical checkup. However, Duvalier continues to make public speeches and perfoms other duties as usual.

The most important articles of the new Constitution relate to the exercising of the presidency, declaring Duvalier lifetime president with the right to name his successor. Another article grants him automatic and total power when Congress is not in session.

Many Haitians were surprised by the Constitution, and many wondered at the reasons for the swift action on the new mandate, which is not permitted in the traditional referendum for the people to confirm the government leader. The new Constitution also automatically eliminates Congress, which has served for only 4 years although the legislative term was for 6 years.

JAMAICA

JPL DISAGREES WITH WASHINGTON ON ISSUES

FL022230 Bridgetown CANA in English 1537 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 2, CANA -- Ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) General Secretary Bruce Golding says the Edward Seaga government here maintains the right to disagree with Washington on issues, even though it supports the U.S. on a number of matters,-including the fighting of communism in the region.

U.S. policy in southern Africa was one point on which Kingston and Washington disagreed, Golding told youth leaders from centre-right political parties attending a conference here. The conference is sponsored by Young Jamaica, the JLP's youth arm, and another affiliate, the Nationalist Patriotic Movement.

The conservative government has excellent relations with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The Reagan administration has pumped large amounts of aid into Jamaica and has stated that the free-enterprise policies being implemented by the government should provide a model for Central America rather than Cuba's communism.

Golding told the young conservatives that solidarity in democracy did not necessitate the surrender of sovereignty. He added that Jamaica reserved and exercised the right to tell the U.S., "We don't like what you are doing on particular issues, even though we are pursuing various initiatives that are at one with you in opposition to communism in the region".

Golding, who is also a senator and the construction minister, expressed dipleasure at the Reagan administration's policy on South Africa and the Namibian independence issue.

"I think they are pussyfooting around it," he said. "I think the situation demands a much stronger position."

The JLP general secretary said there were inconsistencies with the U.S. approach to southern Africa and its line in Central America.

Golding said that he did not see the same kind of independence, which he argued that his party proclaimed, shown by the Caribbean left. "I don't see them bawling about what is happening in Afghanistan," he declared. The Caribbean left-wingers who disagreed in private dared not "open their mouths," he said.

"Alignment to the USSR and Cuba does not seem to allow people to take a Caribbean regional approach," he said.

The JLP general secretary said he found difficulty, too, in accepting the proposition of ideological pluralism in the Caribbean. A Nation, he said, "cannot take the stand that there must be ideological pluralism in the region" if it was not prepared to foster pluralism within its own borders.

ROK PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

FL051740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1658 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 5, CANA -- A South Korean presidential envoy, Dr Lee Tae-sup, has arrived in Jamaica for talks with government officials on the strengthening of trade and technical and economic cooperation.

Lee, the chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee of the Korean National Assembly, arrived Sunday. Today he is having brief discussions with Prime Minister Edward Seaga. Tomorrow he is to meet with the Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz and Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade Minister Hugh Shearer.

The Jamaica Government has said it is impressed with South Korea's economic model and has been seeking to adapt aspects of the strategy to developing an open export-led economy.

Jamaica and South Korean last year finalised a cooperation agreement and both Prime Minister Seaga and Industry and Commerce Minister Vaz have visited South Korea for first hand looks at their strategies. Vaz is to go on a second Far Eastern tour next month and Seoul again is expected to be one of his stops.

Among Jamaica's hopes is to attract from South Korea and others of the newly industrialised countries in the Far East some of their labour-intensive industries as they move into more high technology, capital-intensive production. The government also hopes to attract off-shore factories from these countries. Officials here say that the island is better placed to pursue this programme with U.S. legislative approval of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a multi-million dollar trade aid investment programme for Caribbean and Latin American countries.

The CBI will for 12 years provide duty-free access to most Central American and Caribbean goods, that have at least 35 per cent local value added, to the American market. Officials here have said this move should be attractive to Far Eastern businessmen.

EGYPT RATIFIES UN CONVENTION ON LAW OF SEA

FL021806 Bridgetown CANA in English 1717 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 2, CANA -- Egypt has ratified the United Nations convention on the Law of the Sea, becoming the eighth country to have done so, UN officials here said today.

The convention needs 60 ratifications for it to come into force. Apart from Egypt, it has already been ratified by the Bahamas, Fiji, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, the United Nations Council for Namibia, and Zambia. The convention has to date been signed by 131 countries following the recent initialing of documents here by Zaire and Benin.

Meantime, the preparatory commission of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) and the Law of the Sea tribunal was ending the third week of its resumed first session here, still ironing out the rules and procedures by which it will operate, UN officials said. Officials here are hoping that this work can be completed by the time the session ends on September 9 so that the commission can get on with its more substantive mandate of preparing for the functional bodies that will oversee the Law of the Sea Convention.

ST LUCIA

COMPTON DEPARTS ON 1-WEEK VISIT TO VENEZUELA

FL052250 Bridgetown CANA in English 2219 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Sept 5, CANA -- St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton left here today for a week-long visit to Venezuela at the invitation of President Luis Herrera Campins, government sources said. Compton, who is accompanied by a five-member delegation including the director of tourism and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, will meet government and private sector representatives in Caracas, the sources said.

On Thursday and Friday, he will join other Western Hemisphere ministers of finance in an Organisation of American States (OAS) sponsored conference on external financing taking place in the Venezuela capital.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

HAVANA NOTES ALLEGED BLACK MUSLIM PLOT

FL062130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1821 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] News reports from Trinidad and Tobago indicate that a plot has been uncovered to overthrow the government of Prime Minister George Chambers, an advocate of the ideals of that nation's founder, Eric Williams. According to THE DAILY GUARDIAN newspaper, the planning for a coup d'etat was carried out by a small group of religious fanatics who belong to a black Muslim sect.

Trinidad and Tobago, which has just celebrated the 21st anniversary of its independence from the British Empire, has been experiencing a sharp economic decline as a result of the drop in the price of oil, its main export line. Another of the reasons for Trinidad's economic deterioration is the opposition of U.S. transnational companies which manage the oil industry to that Caribbean nation's product diversification.

JAGAN CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN CARIBBEAN, L.A.

FL030750 Bridgetown CANA in English 2249 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 2, CANA -- Guyana's Marxist minority leader, Dr Cheddi Jagan, has criticised the United States role in the Caribbean and Latin America, accusing President Ronald Reagan of planning to turn Puerto Rico into a military base for attempts at coercing Grenada and aiding certain islands with military equipment for a counter-revolutionary forces. In a letter sent to the U.S. Embassy here on August 19, Dr Jagan said that influential sections of the American press and public have described the role of the U.S. in the region as "provocative and adventuristic" and an attempt to find a military and not political solution. "The Reagan administration was thus endangering peace and security in the region," the Jagan letter said.

The former Guyana premier referred to U.S. support for the deposed Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua, for the junta in El Salvador with its human rights violations, and the U.S. help in the overthrow of the popularly elected Allende government in Chile, which was replaced by the "fascist Pinochet dictatorship." Dr Jagan also spoke of the role of the U.S. against his "democratically elected government in the early 50's and 60's which led to the establishment of the present People's National Congress (PNC) regime in Guyana."

"Under the PNC," Dr Jagan wrote, "political and racial discrimination and corruption have taken deep roots, with resultant economic stagnation, near bankruptcy, malnutrition, and even starvation." He charged that the PNC has instituted bureaucratic, administrative, and police/military methods of rule, where power is maintained by "fraud, force, and fear," and human and civil rights are denied. Dr Jagan accused President Reagan of planning to turn Puerto Rico into a U.S. military base for the "blatant attempts to coerce the revolutionary Government of Grenada and for aiding certain Caribbean island territories with military equipment for a counterrevolutionary force."

WPA PROCLAIMS 'RESISTANCE TO STARVATION' POLICY

FL021938 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 2, CANA -- The opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) has urged Guyanese workers who are without adequate foodstuffs to produce less and adopt a policy of "resistance to starvation." The WPA, which has organised demonstrations calling for the resumption of imports of a wide range of food items, appealed for workers' support for planned "food marches."

There have been shortages of milk, cheese, split peas, cooking oil, and several other foodstuffs here. A demand for regular supplies of such items was one of the reasons behind a six-week strike by workers in the bauxite industry two months ago. In a statement the WPA urged "all workers, farmers, housewives, professionals, and every sector of the country to come closer together," and it also urged workers not to eat rice three times a day and to refuse to buy locally-made rice flour. "All workers who are not getting the right food or who are not getting enough food must start to produce less. Every day produce less, as much less as you can. Teach the rulers no food, no work," the WPA said. The opposition party said more "food marches" will be organised, and called on the people to take the initiative in this direction. The Guyana Government has banned the importation of a wide range of foodstuffs, including wheat and split peas, because of a severe foreign exchange shortage facing the country.